TENNESSEE RIVER WEST

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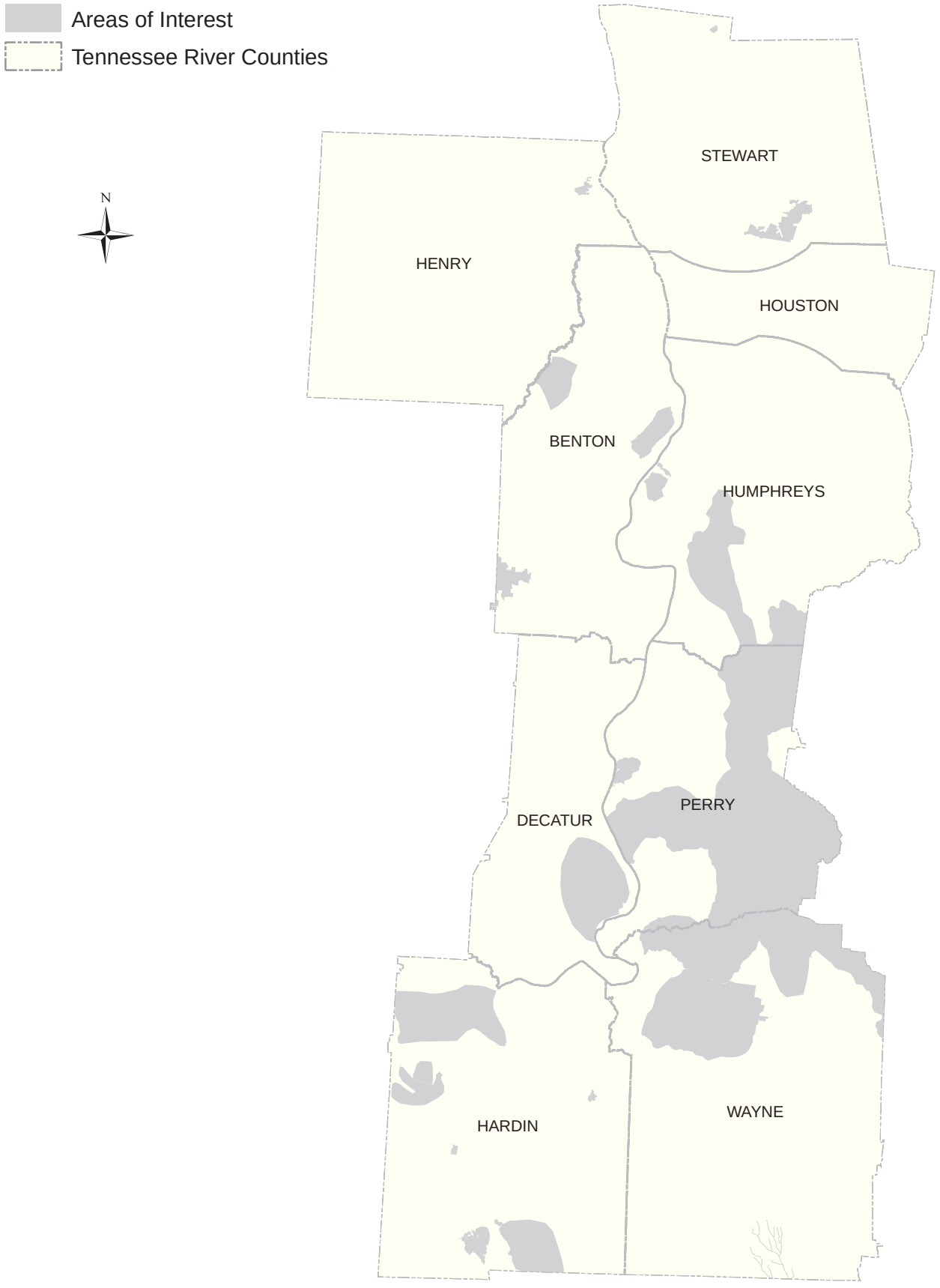
Tennessee River Region



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TENNESSEE RIVER IMPORTANT AQUATIC HABITAT AREAS

Locations - Important aquatic habitat areas are located in the channel and floodplains of the Tennessee, Buffalo, and Duck rivers, and Indian Creek. See map of aquatic projects on the following page.

Description - In this region, the Tennessee River is impounded by Kentucky Dam, hence the river is also known as Kentucky Lake. River discharge and elevation is determined by several dams operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The river channel is routinely dredged to maintain depth for barge traffic and to harvest sand and gravel for industrial uses. The most important habitat is between Pickwick Dam and the confluence with the Duck River (96 miles). Several large islands occur in this reach of Kentucky Lake. The primary land uses in the adjacent floodplains are agriculture and forestry.

The Duck River flows approximately 308 miles from it origin in Coffee County to its mouth on Kentucky Lake. The floodplain on the lower Duck River is managed by the USFWS as the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge. The USFWS creates quality waterfowl habitat by cooperative farming practices and water level management.

Buffalo River flows about 110 miles through a patchwork of forested and agricultural lands. Riparian habitat and floodplains are relatively undeveloped, although much of the forested riparian zones are not wide enough to provide long-term habitat.

Indian Creek is a relative large stream that flows about 50 miles through predominantly agricultural land. Due to highly erodible soils, the stream actively meanders through the floodplain. A forested riparian zone is found adjacent to stream throughout most of the corridor, but the width of these zones is often too narrow. In the absence of riparian trees the stream quickly erodes adjacent fields. The creek is typically very clear and the substrate consists primarily of gravel.

Significance - The Tennessee River is an important recreation area for boaters, wildlife viewing, and fishing. It supports commercial fisheries for catfish, paddlefish, buffalo, and mussels. Most of the cultured pearls in the world are propagated using mussels from Kentucky Lake. The Tennessee River is home to rare species of mussels and fishes that are listed as threatened and endangered by the USFWS and TWRA. Habitat for these species is threatened by the dredging of sand and gravel.

The Duck and Buffalo rivers support a rich diversity of aquatic species and recreational opportunities. The Duck River is considered to have the highest biodiversity of any river in North America. The mouth of the Duck River is part of the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge which provided habitat for migratory and resident waterfowl. The Buffalo River is one few unregulated rivers in the state and it has been designated as a State Scenic River by TDEC. Indian Creek supports a high diversity of fishes including an exceptional smallmouth bass fishery. All these areas are highly valued for their natural treasures, but their habitats are at risk due to many common threats: increased sedimentation due to land use, loss of forested riparian zones, and increased water withdrawal.

Land Management Strategy - Biologists have identified corridor along these waterways as critical habitats. Although rivers are threatened by stressors throughout the watershed, these lands in the floodplain have the greatest ability to protect aquatic resources. The goal of land management projects would be to establish or protect wide forested buffer zones along the river corridor. Projects would also promote the use of best management practices for farming, forestry, and construction projects. On the lower reaches of the larger rivers (Tennessee, lower Duck, lower Buffalo rivers) maintaining or possibly increasing connectivity (allowing flooding of the floodplain) would be beneficial to a variety of fish and wildlife. Management at the National Refuge has demonstrated that this can benefit a variety of species.

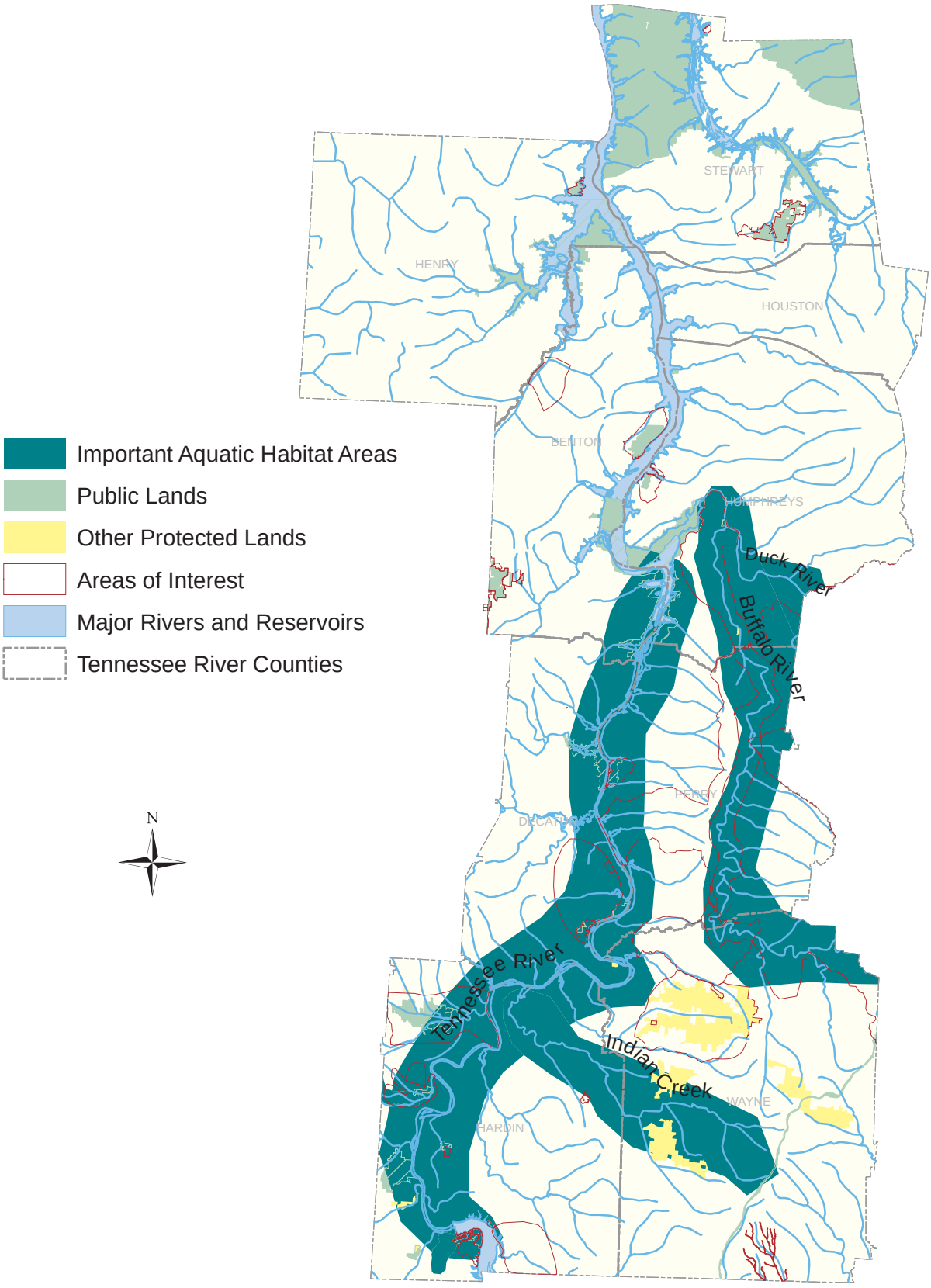
Land Protection Needs – Acquisition needs included in other projects.

Given the large area of these waters and floodplains, it is not possible to target all the important areas for acquisition. Working with existing landowners on projects designed to improve habitats may be more effective. For example, the NRCS could focus on these areas using Farm Bill Programs to improve aquatic habitats.

Diamond Island and Swallow Bluff Island on the Tennessee River should be acquired to preserve mussel habitat in the river near these islands.

Potential Partners – TWRA, USFWS, NRCS, TNC, World Wildlife Fund, and local watershed organizations.

Important Aquatic Habitat Areas for the Tennessee River Region



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ARCHAEOLIGICAL SITES - TENNESSEE RIVER WEST

Location - Benton, Decatur, Hardin, Henry, Houston, Humphreys, Perry, Stewart, and Wayne Counties.

Description - These counties occupy portions of the Coastal Plain, the Western Valley, and the Western Highland Rim physiographic regions. The varied terrain and environmental conditions in this region makes for considerable variety in the kinds of cultural resources found.

Prehistoric Sites - Prehistoric archaeological sites recorded within these three physiographic regions are classified into four major time periods: (1) Paleo-Indian, 10,000 B.C. to 8000 B.C.; (2) Archaic, 8000 B.C. to 1500 B.C.; (3) Woodland 1500 B.C. to A.D. 800; and (4) Mississippian, A.D. 900 to A.D. 1500. These sites range in size and complexity from relatively small Paleo-Indian and Archaic camps to substantial Mississippian mound centers.

As with other regions of the state, the prehistoric sites included in the attached table represent significant cultural resources in danger of destruction due to a variety of man-made (agriculture, construction) and natural (erosion) forces. It is important to acquire some of these non-renewable resources before they are lost forever. One example is the Dover Flint Mines (40SW64) in Stewart County. Prehistoric natives exploited these mines to acquire high-quality flint (chert) to manufacture a variety of utilitarian (hoes and chisels) and ceremonial (swords and maces) items. Two substantial Mississippian period mound centers (Link Farm, 40HS6 and Obion Mounds, 40Y14) also occur within this region. Much of the Link Farm site in Humphreys County is located on State of Tennessee property. However, adjacent tracts with a portion of the site need to be purchased from private landowners to secure the entire site area. The world-famous Duck River Cache artifacts, manufactured from the previously mentioned Dover chert, were recovered from the Link Farm site. The Obion Mounds site represents a significant early Mississippian period mound center on private property in Henry County.

Historic-Period Sites -Non-Native American settlement of many of the Tennessee River Region counties did not occur until after the Chickasaw cessions of 1818. In general those counties on the east side of the river (Houston, Humphreys, Perry, Stewart, and Wayne) had an earlier period of settlement than those on the west (Benton, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry). An important early industry in several of these counties was the manufacture of iron. A 1988 Division of Archaeology study of iron industry sites ("A Cultural Resource Survey of Tennessee's Western Highland Rim Iron Industry, 1790s–1930s") identified 91 sites of former iron furnaces, forges, and related operations, and discussed a need for preservation of these important resources, especially in Stewart County which was a major participant in this industry. One other industrial theme, pottery making, was of minor importance in this region. The Civil War had some impact in the Tennessee River Region, and a few sites related to this theme are also considered important candidates for acquisition for preservation. One large, unique historic-period resource is the site of Camp Tyson in Henry County, the nation's only World War II barrage balloon training center. The "camp" was situated on a tract of 1,600 acres that included a planned town with over 400 buildings and a huge balloon hanger, which is one of only four buildings still remaining on the site.

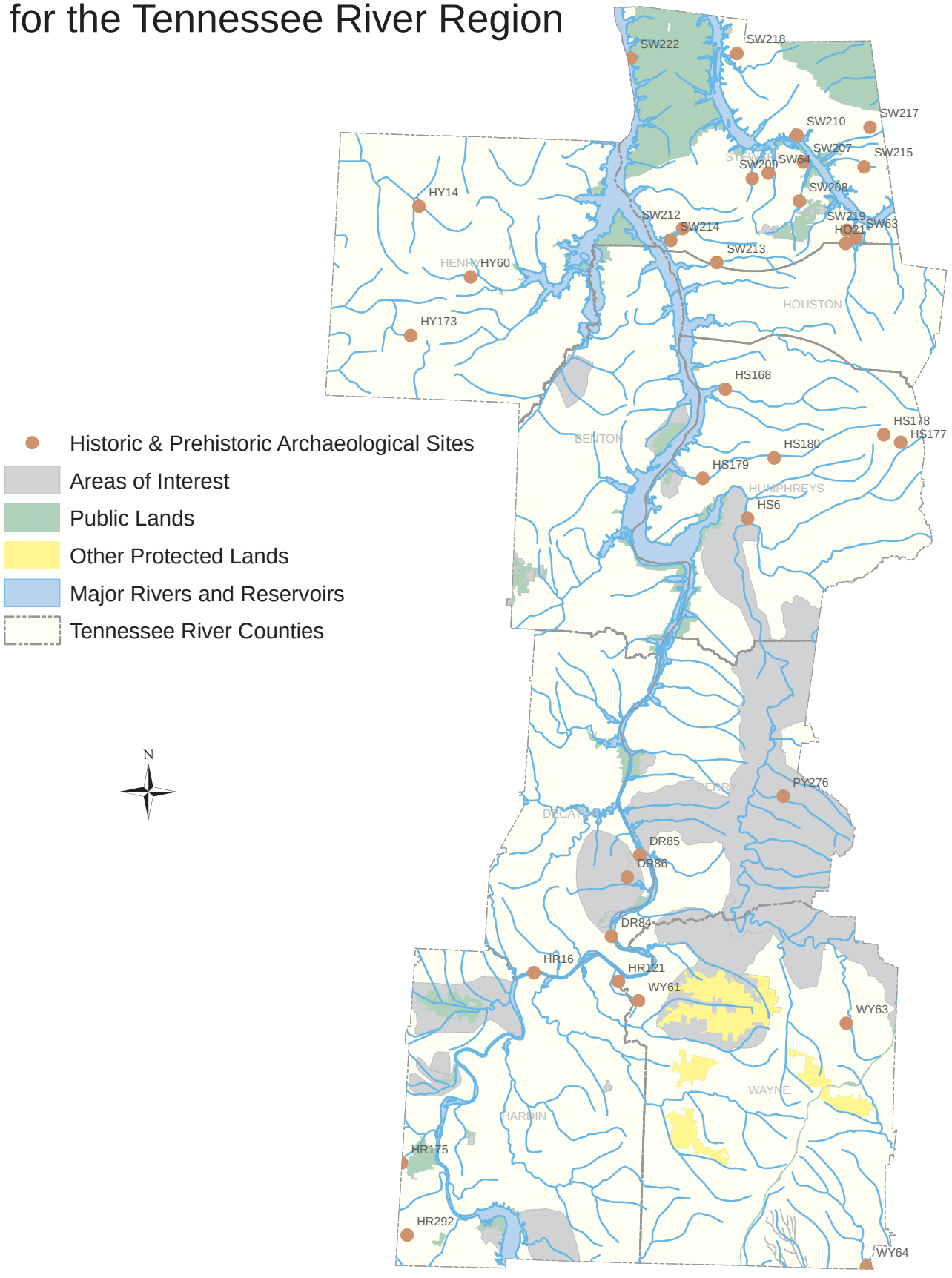
Land Protection Needs - 1,388 acres at an approximate cost of $6,052,000.

Potential Partners - The Archaeological Conservancy, Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology, Tennessee Wars Commission

TENNESSEE RIVER – ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

County	Site Number	Estimated Acreage	Name
Decatur	40DR84	10	Decatur Furnace
Decatur	40DR85	10	Brownsport I Furnace
Decatur	40DR86	11	Brownsport II Furnace
Hardin	40HR16	30	Swallow Bluff Island
Hardin	40HR121	10	Tanyard Branch Furnace
Hardin	40HR175	5	Camp Station (CW)
Hardin	40HR292	5	Entrenchment (CW)
Henry	40HY14	20	Obion Mounds
Henry	40HY60	5	Currier-weaver Pottery
Henry	40HY173	900	Camp Tyson
Houston	40HO21	10	Byron Forge
Humphreys	40HS6	25	Link Farm
Humphreys	40HS168	15	Fairchance Furnace
Humphreys	40HS177	7	Section 55 RR Posts (CW)
Humphreys	40HS178	5	Section 57 RR Posts (CW)
Humphreys	40HS179	7	Trace Creek Earthwork (CW)
Humphreys	40HS180	5	Fort Hill (CW)
Perry	40PY276	10	Trull
Stewart	40SW63	20	Wells Creek Crater
Stewart	40SW64	50	Dover Quarry
Stewart	40SW207	10	Bear Spring Furnace
Stewart	40SW208	10	Dover/Carlisle Furnace
Stewart	40SW209	10	Randolph Furnace
Stewart	40SW210	10	Bellwood Furnace
Stewart	40SW212	70	Clark Furnace and Mines
Stewart	40SW213	10	Eclipse Furnace
Stewart	40SW214	20	LaGrange Furnace
Stewart	40SW215	10	Rough and Ready Furnace
Stewart	40SW217	15	Cross Creek Furnace
Stewart	40SW218	10	Saline Furnace
Stewart	40SW219	10	Brunsoni Furnace
Stewart	40SW222	10	Union Earthwork (CW)
Wayne	40WY61	10	Marion Furnace
Wayne	40WY63	10	Forty-eight Forge
Wayne	40WY64	15	Vanleer Furnace
TOTAL		**1390**	

Historic Archaeological Sites and Prehistoric Archaeological Sites for the Tennessee River Region



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TENNESSEE RIVER FISHING ACCESS

Locations - The aquatic projects map indicates locations where access is needed on 15 important stream fisheries (yellow asterisks and yellow-lined streams).

Descriptions - There are two distinct types of property needed to provide fishing access to streams: 1) boat access points for launching small boats, and 2) linear tracts in and adjacent to streams for wade fishing access.

Boat access points are needed on Big Sandy (1) and Buffalo (8) rivers. These areas were chosen to complement existing access areas and improve the value of recreational fisheries. All areas are located adjacent to the named river. The exact location is not critical; it is possible that another parcel located within one mile could be substituted for the indicated location. Boat access points would be relatively small parcels (up to 2 acres) located in the floodplain, preferably near existing roads.

Wade fishing access is needed on 14 streams. These would provide parking for a few vehicles and provide access for anglers to walk in and along the stream for 1-3 miles. Areas adjacent to bridges would be ideal locations for small parking areas.

Recreational Significance - Kentucky and Barkley lakes give boat anglers unlimited fishing opportunities, but access to stream and small river fisheries is very limited. These streams support some of the best smallmouth bass fishing in Tennessee but anglers must have the landowner's permission to wade in the creek. The task of contacting multiple landowners and getting permission can be overwhelming for many anglers, especially those that are not nearby residents. Establishing public corridors would greatly increase the recreational value of these fisheries. With the appropriate management, these streams can attract many more anglers and still provide high quality angling opportunities.

Each summer thousands of canoeists float the Buffalo River which has been designated as a State Scenic River by TDEC. Many of the existing access areas are owned by outfitters that operate canoe rental and shuttle services. Additional public access areas would complement these enterprises by providing more launching options. More public access would allow anglers to avoid high-use paddling areas. Public areas would allow anglers access to fish even when the outfitters are closed on weekdays and in the off-season.

The stream corridors needed to provide wade fishing access include the stream channel and the adjacent riparian zones. Riparian and instream habitats are essential for supporting aquatic life in streams. Public ownership of these important habitats would ensure their protection and provide opportunities for enhancement.

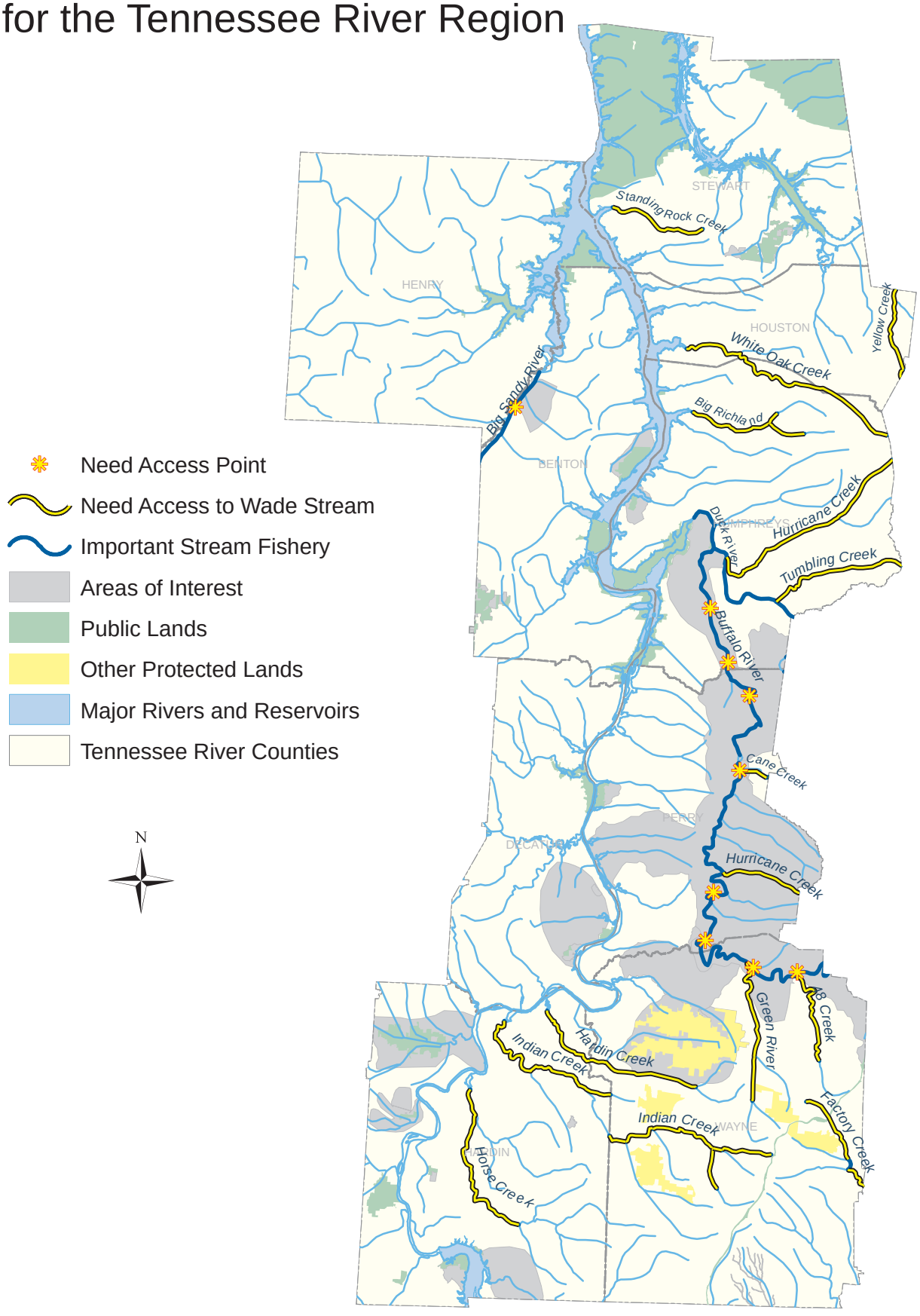
Strategy - TWRA would establish a small, gravel parking area at all access areas, and provide a narrow gravel or concrete ramp at boat access points. TWRA would develop access areas in a manner that would minimize the footprint on the land and maximize the amount of forested riparian vegetation.

Land Protection Needs - See table on following page. Total cost is approximately $4 million.

Potential Partners - TPGF, TWRA, TWRF, local tourism boards, and local watershed organizations.

Watershed	Stream	County of needed access	Number of boat access needed	Miles of wade access needed	Total Acres	Cost/ Acre	Land Cost	10% Survey & Closing Fees	Total Cost
Big Sandy	Big Sandy River	Henry/Benton	1	0	2	$1,000	$2,000	$200	$2,200
Tennessee	Standing Rock Creek	Stewart	0	3	54	$1,000	$54,000	$5,400	$59,400
Tennessee	White Oak Creek	Houston/Humphreys	0	5	90	$1,000	$90,000	$9,000	$99,000
Tennessee	Big Richland Creek	Humphreys	0	4	72	$4,000	$288,000	$28,800	$316,800
Tennessee	Hardin Creek	Hardin/Wayne	0	3	54	$4,000	$216,000	$21,600	$237,600
Tennessee	Indian Creek	Hardin/Wayne	0	5	90	$4,000	$360,000	$36,000	$396,000
Tennessee	Horse Creek	Hardin	0	3	54	$4,000	$216,000	$21,600	$237,600
Duck	Hurricane Creek	Humphreys	0	3	54	$4,000	$216,000	$21,600	$237,600
Duck	Tumbling Creek	Humphreys	0	3	54	$4,000	$216,000	$21,600	$237,600
Buffalo	Hurricane Creek (Wild Trout)	Perry	0	5	90	$10,000	$900,000	$90,000	$990,000
Buffalo	Cane Creek	Perry	0	1	18	$5,000	$90,000	$9,000	$99,000
Cumberland	Yellow Creek	Houston	0	2	36	$5,000	$180,000	$18,000	$198,000
Buffalo	Buffalo River	Humphreys/Perry/Wayne	8	0	16	$20,000	$320,000	$32,000	$352,000
Buffalo	Green River	Wayne	0	3	54	$4,000	$216,000	$21,600	$237,600
Buffalo	Forty-Eight Creek	Wayne	0	2	36	$4,000	$144,000	$14,400	$158,400
Elk	Factory Creek	Wayne	0	2	36	$4,000	$144,000	$14,400	$158,400
	TOTAL		**9**	**44**	**810**		**$3,652,000**	**$365,200**	**$4,017,200**

Stream Fishing Access Project for the Tennessee River Region



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BAUGUS CAVE

Location – (N35.7526, W88.0853) The cave is located in Decatur County at the mouth of Baugus Hollow, just east of Hwy. 69, approximately one mile northeast of Jeannette.

Description – According to Barr (1961): "The entrance is 15 feet wide & 5 feet high. The cave averages 4 feet high & 12 feet wide. It extends south for 115 feet, then southeast for an additional 650 feet, at which point the stream and ceiling meet."

The cave is well known locally, and the following account is published on at least two web sites:

> "Other wonders of Decatur County include its caves. One such Cave is known as Baugus Cave and is located on Highway 69 six miles north of Parsons. The cave is topped with layer after layer of limestone rock formation and has a wide opening at the mouth. There is a walkable ceiling but after passing three rooms it becomes necessary to crawl. Water drips into the cave at various points. There are six rooms reaching a quarter of a mile in distance. It became highly publicized in 1928 when two men from Waverly attempted to explore the cave. One of them, while crawling in the rooms, got hung in a crevice of the cave. Excitement went on a rampage. An S.O.S. reached the town of Parsons late in the afternoon and a large crowd gathered at the mouth of the cave. Volunteers worked until near midnight before rescuing the victim, safe and sound except from shock." (Younger, 1978)

Significance – Site importance moderate (B4) – Baugus Cave is home to a small population of state and federally endangered gray bats (*Myotis grisescens*) and to the state in need of management southern cavefish (*Typhlichthys subterraneus*).

Subnational Scientific Name	Subnational Common Name	Global Rank	Subnational Rank
Typhlichthys subterraneus	Southern Cavefish	G4	S3
Myotis grisescens	Gray Bat	G3	S2

According to the DNH Biotics database, 100 gray bats were observed in 2002. The southern cavefish was last reported in 1986, and was seen in some abundance in 1973 (Biotics Data System, 2005).

Strategy – The primary concern for the conservation of the two known rare species is uncontrolled access. Disturbance of gray bats during roosting periods can significantly reduce colony size, and this may be the case at present. In addition to protecting an initial one-acre around the mouth of the cave, the cave may need to be posted to discourage inappropriate access. Other exclusion measures may be necessary. To better protect the water quality of the stream flowing through the cave, the balance of Baugus Hollow should be brought under some form of conservation, either by agreement with existing landowners or fee simple purchase. Maintenance activities along SR 69 should be protective of Baugus Hollow Creek.

Immediate needs include research of current site conditions to ensure the cave and surrounding area are still intact, research of landowner information, and additional faunal and plant community inventories.

Land Protection Needs – 222 acres within the recharge area of cave at estimated cost of $247,000.

Potential Partners –TNC, TWRA, TDOT, TDEC.

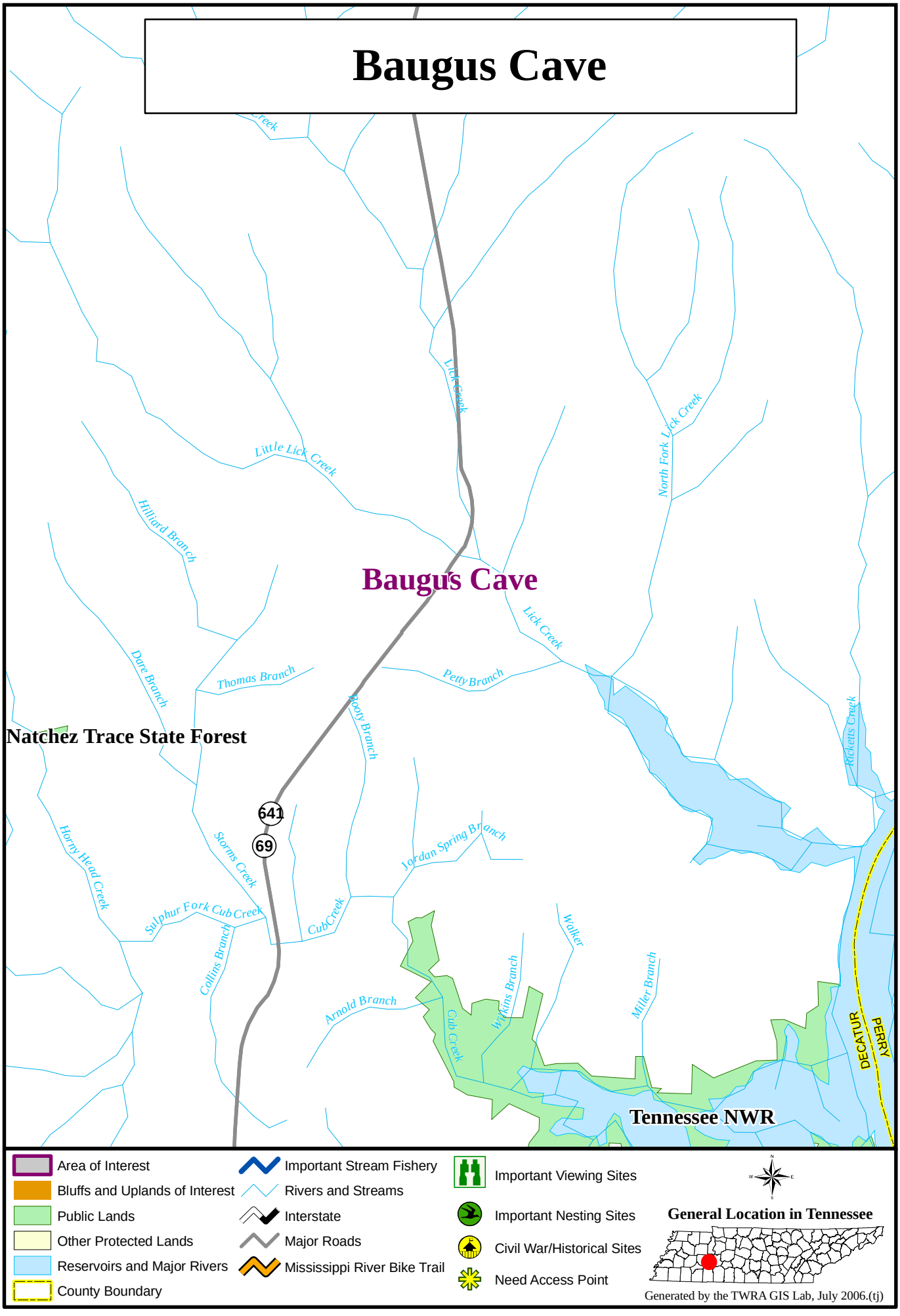
References –

Barr, Thomas C. Jr. 1961. Caves of Tennessee. 567 Pp. Tennessee Department of Conservation, Div. of Geology, Bulletin 64.

Biotics Data System. Division of Natural Heritage, Nashville.

Younger, Lillye. 1978. *The History of Decatur County Past and Present* (Southhaven, MS: Carter Printing Company), pp. 34-43.

Baugus Cave


Baugus Cave
Natchez Trace State Forest
Tennessee NWR
Little Lick Creek
Hilliard Branch
Dare Branch
Thomas Branch
Petty Branch
Booty Branch
Lick Creek
North Fork Lick Creek
Ricketts Creek
Jordan Spring Branch
Storms Creek
Horny Head Creek
Sulphur Fork Cub Creek
Cub Creek
Collins Branch
Arnold Branch
Walker
Wilkins Branch
Miller Branch
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DECATUR
PERRY
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Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
Need Access Point
General Location in Tennessee
Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

BEASON CREEK HABITAT CORRIDOR (NORTH & SOUTH FORK)

Location – (N35.2382, W88.3104) The Beason Creek area of interest is located in Hardin County just east of Coffee Bottoms, north of the town of Crump, and west of the Tennessee River. This area lies northeast of the town of Adamsville and flows east ending near Coffee Landing on the Tennessee River. This habitat corridor is approximately 8 miles long and 1 mile wide (1/2 mi. of each fork of the creek).

Description - The topography of this area is typical rolling upland hardwood habitat type with some flat bottomland hardwoods/wetlands located near creek bottoms. Lying within the Tennessee River Watershed, this area contains a number of major springs including Phillips Spring and Rock Spring. The elevation of this area ranges from 400 to 500 feet above sea level. Soils are mostly sandy with gravel bottoms, typical of Tennessee River tributaries.

History - In recent years, the Beason Creek area has seen much development along its banks. Much of the Tennessee River/Beason Creek area was upland and bottomland hardwood habitat types that were used by Native Americans and early settlers as hunting and fishing grounds. However much of the native habitat has been lost due to agricultural practices, logging, and development around the watershed.

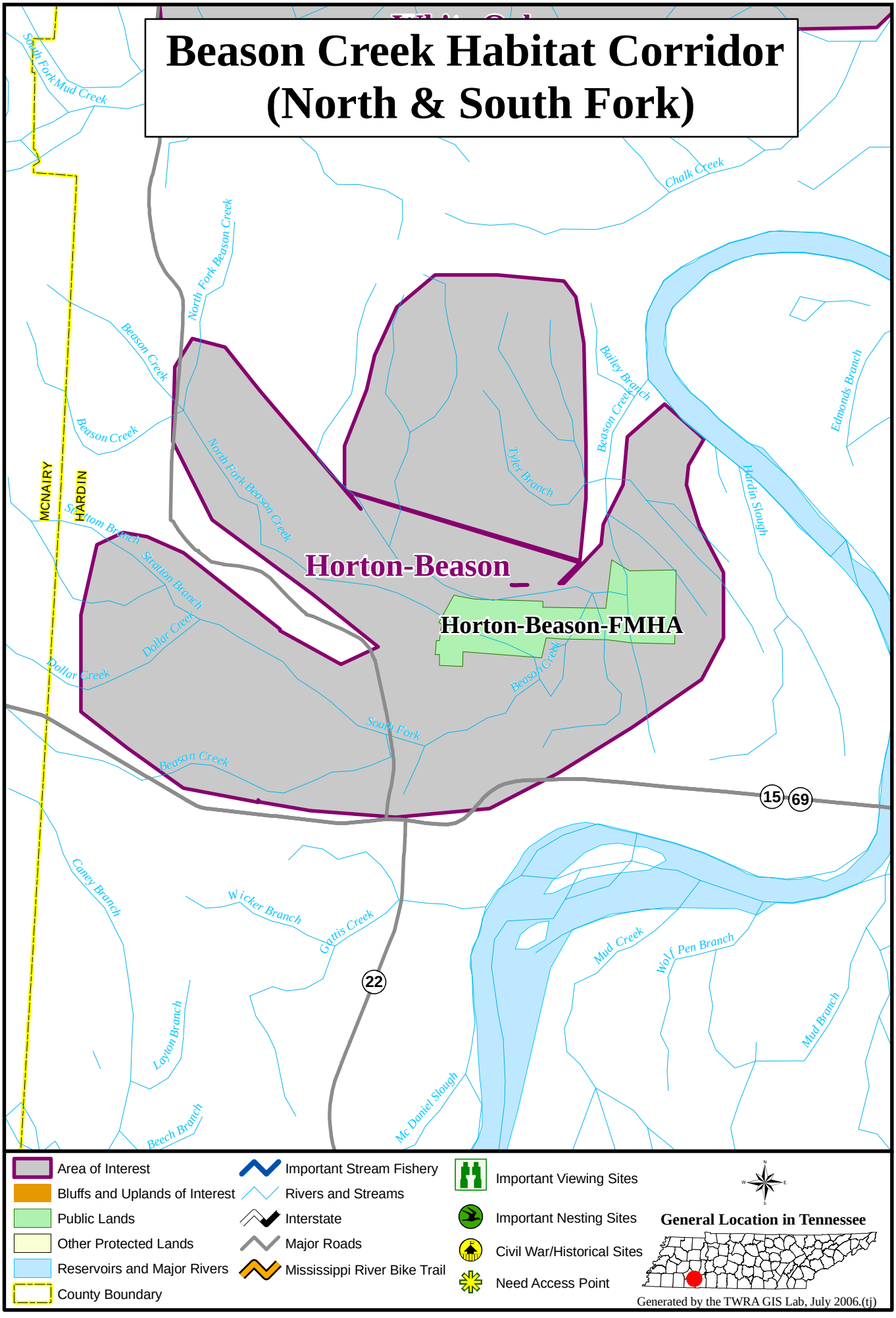
Significance - The upland and bottomland hardwood areas found along Beason Creek (along with the Tennessee River) are some of the most biodiverse in the state, having a species richness greater than 120 species. This area has been recognized as an area of biological significance in the "Tennessee's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy". This area supports good populations of game and fish species such as white-tailed deer, eastern wild turkey, waterfowl, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and crappie. The area also supports populations of non-game species deemed in-need-of-management such as southern brook lamprey, meadow jumping mouse, bird-voiced and barking treefrogs and state endangered species such as the Hardin County crayfish.

Strategy - The strategy for the Beason Creek area is to acquire properties surrounding the area for access control, watershed protection, habitat and species restoration, and creation of a WMA with minimal land management and excellent hunting/fishing opportunities. This is a long-term management strategy (50-100 years) to acquire land in and around this habitat corridor. This will help protect a natural upland/bottomland hardwood corridor that will benefit hundreds of species.

Land Protection Needs - 2,500 acres at an estimated cost of $3,300,000.

Potential Partners – TWRA, DEC, TNC, and NWTF.

Beason Creek Habitat Corridor (North & South Fork)



- Area of Interest
- Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
- Public Lands
- Other Protected Lands
- Reservoirs and Major Rivers
- County Boundary
- Important Stream Fishery
- Rivers and Streams
- Interstate
- Major Roads
- Mississippi River Bike Trail
- Important Viewing Sites
- Important Nesting Sites
- Civil War/Historical Sites
- Need Access Point

General Location in Tennessee

Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

BUFFALO RIVER HABITAT CORRIDOR

Location - The Buffalo River Habitat Corridor area of interest starts near the Perry/Wayne County line in Perry County and traverses north into Humphreys County to the Duck River. The corridor extends near the town of Flatwoods at the Perry/Wayne County line into Humphreys County, near the town of Bakerville. The corridor is approximately 25 miles long from South to North and 2 miles wide from East to West.

Description of Property - The area includes upland hardwood habitat types with bottomland hardwoods located near the river bottom in some locations. There are many caves and sinkholes located throughout the watershed. This area contains a number of major stream drainages including Cane Creek, Brush Creek, Coon Creek, Short Creek, Hurricane Creek, Rockhouse Creek, and Sinking Creek. Soils are mostly light acidic sandy soils with sinkholes, and caves made up of mostly sandstone and some limestone.

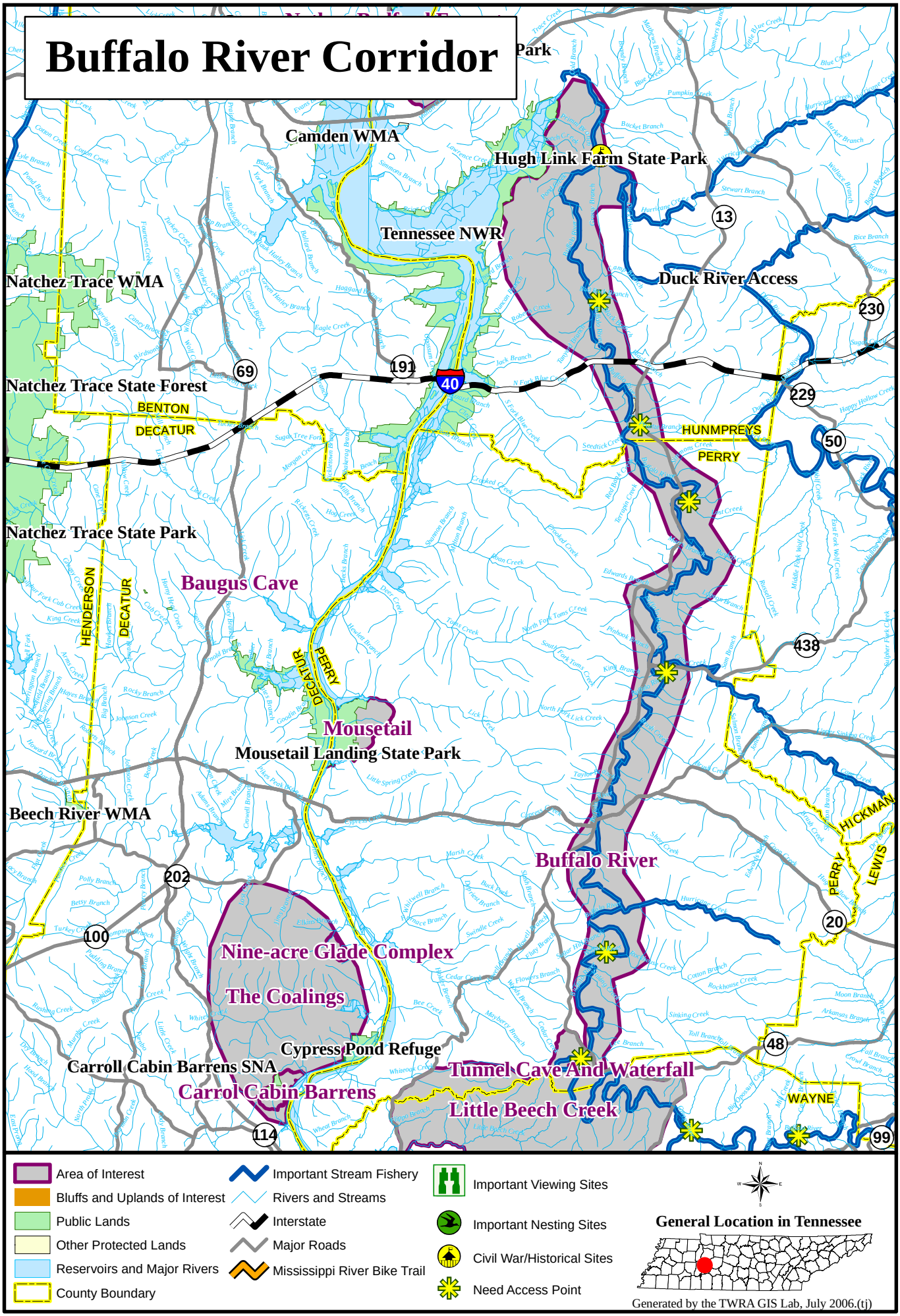
History - The Buffalo River System is one of the major tributaries of the Tennessee River on the Western Highland Rim. The Buffalo River is part of the Duck River Watershed and gets its name from the many buffalo fish that are found there. Much of this corridor was initially upland and bottomland hardwood habitat types that were used by Native Americans and early settlers as hunting and fishing grounds; however much of the native habitat has been lost due to agricultural practices along the rivers.

Significance - The upland and bottomland hardwood areas found along the Duck River/Buffalo River Habitat Corridor (along with the River proper) are some for the most biodiverse in the state having a species richness greater than 160 species. This area has been recognized as an area of biological significance in "Tennessee's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy**"**. This area supports good populations of game species such as white-tailed deer, eastern wild turkey, waterfowl, smallmouth bass, rock bass, and crappie. This area also supports populations of non-game species that are deemed in-need-of-management such as meadow jumping mouse, alligator snapping turtle, hellbender, southern brook lamprey, highfin carp-sucker, and slenderhead darter, state threatened such as the northern pine snake, saddled madtom, coppercheek darter, ashy darter, and blue sucker, state endangered such as Bewick's wren, egg-mimic darter, and the golden darter. Also, the habitat corridor is home to federally threatened/endangered species such as the pygmy madtom and gray bat.

Strategy - The strategy within the Buffalo River System is to acquire properties surrounding the Buffalo River for access control, watershed protection, habitat and species restoration, and creation of a WMA with minimal land management and excellent hunting/fishing opportunities. This is a long-term management strategy (50-100 years) to acquire land in and around this river system.

Land Protection Needs - 32,000 acres at an estimated cost of $45,000,000.

Potential Partners - USFWS, TWRA, TDEC, TNC, and NWTF.


Buffalo River Corridor
Camden WMA
Hugh Link Farm State Park
Tennessee NWR
Natchez Trace WMA
Duck River Access
Natchez Trace State Forest
BENTON
DECATUR
HUNMPREYS
PERRY
Natchez Trace State Park
Baugus Cave
HENDERSON
DECATUR
PERRY
DECATUR
Mousetail
Mousetail Landing State Park
Beech River WMA
Buffalo River
HICKMAN
PERRY
LEWIS
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The Coalings
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Carroll Cabin Barrens SNA
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Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
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THE COALINGS

Location – (N355197, W88.0447) The Coalings is located southeast of Decaturville, west of the Tennessee River, and northwest of Cypress Pond Refuge in Decatur County. The area is about 7 miles long from north to south and 4 miles wide from east to west. The project area also includes the Decatur County (Gumdale) Glades and Barrens Complex and the Carroll Cabin Barrens SNA.

Description - The topography is mostly rolling hills and forest types of the area include some mature hardwood forests and recently clear-cut hardwoods that have been replanted in pines. There are few public roads in the area and it is not densely populated. The elevation of the area ranges from 400 to 500 feet above sea level. This area contains a number of stream drainages including Whites Creek, Lost Creek, and Turnbo Creek. Soils are sandy in most locations. The major landowners include RMK Select Timberland that owns over 5,000 acres and Graham Lumber Company that owns over 1,500 acres.

This area has thousands of acres of undeveloped timberland. At one time, much of the land belonged to the Tennessee River Paper and Pulp Company. This area is rich in diversity and was used as hunting grounds for Native Americans. Currently, the area is known as "The Coalings" because historically much of this area was used to provide timber for charcoal production for the Brownport Iron Furnace Company.

This area is one of the few remaining locations on the Tennessee River that is relatively undeveloped with few roads. The upland hardwoods of this area are very biodiverse having a species richness of over 120 species. This area has been indicated as an area of biological significance in the "West Tennessee Conservation Plan**".** The area supports good populations of game species such as white-tailed deer, eastern wild turkey, spotted/largemouth bass and crappie. This area also supports populations of non-game species such as federally endangered ring pink mussel, pink mucket mussel, and the gray bat, federally threatened bald eagle, state endangered rustic rocksnail and southern cavefish, state threatened such as the western pigmy rattlesnake, species deemed in-need-of-management such as the eastern woodrat and barn owl.

Carroll Cabin Barrens SNA is a 200-acre natural area located near the Tennessee River in Decatur County in the Western Valley of the Tennessee River. Carroll Cabin Barrens is a series of dramatic Silurian limestone glades and barrens. The glades and barrens are well developed and occur in longitudinal bands on the hillsides above the Tennessee River. Little bluestem dominates the open, gravelly portions of the glades as well as the margins. Forbs, unique to the glades and barrens complex, grow sporadically in open glades and congregate around the barren periphery. The surrounding woods are a mixture of hardwoods of varied ages with the edges of the glades dominated by stunted eastern red cedars. The most common forest is an oak-hickory with short leaf and Virginia pine.

The Silurian glades and barrens are floristically similar to but lacking the endemism associated with Middle Tennessee glades. There are several state rare plants considered disjunct from the Southern Great Plains and Ozarks found at Carroll Cabin that give an interesting western affinity to the flora. Rare plant species found at Carroll Cabin Barrens include the state threatened

barrens silky aster (*Aster pratensis*), hairy fimbristylis (*Fimbristylis puberula*), and slender blazing star (*Liatris cylindracea*), and state special concern blue sage (*Salvia azurea var. grandiflora*). The Silurian limestone outcroppings in the Western Valley are considered some of the most extensive in the un-glaciated United States. This glade/barrens complex is classified as a Western Valley Limestone Hill Barren community and is considered a globally imperiled community.

The Decatur County Silurian Glades and Barrens Complex (Site Importance High - B3) includes several smaller sites such as 9-acre Glade and Gumdale Glade disbursed though a larger tract owned by a Timber Investment Management Organization (TIMO) These are xeric sites with a Silurian limestone substrate. The soils are fossil rich and crumbly, being exposed in large patches. The characteristic conical hills, capped with whitish clays, are surrounded by a landscape dominated by herbaceous communities of little bluestem and big bluestem, with clumps of red cedar and hardwoods scattered in areas with greater spoil depths. During late summer and early fall many of these grassy glades are covered with slender blazing star and silphium. In between the glades there are pine plantations and hardwood forests.

Of the glades in the Decatur County Silurian Glades and Barrens Complex, 9-Acre Glade may represent the best example of a Silurian Glade known at this time. It is unspoiled by human impact and there does not appear to be evidence of significant exotic plants invading the glade other than minor occurrences of lespedeza. The communities of the Decatur County Silurian Glades Complex are globally rare, and some have not yet been described. There are good populations of state listed species here as well. Rare species know from the site include: bearded rattlesnake-root (G3-S2); slender blazing-star (G5-S2); blue sage (G4G5T4? S3); western false gromwell (G4G5T4? S1S2).

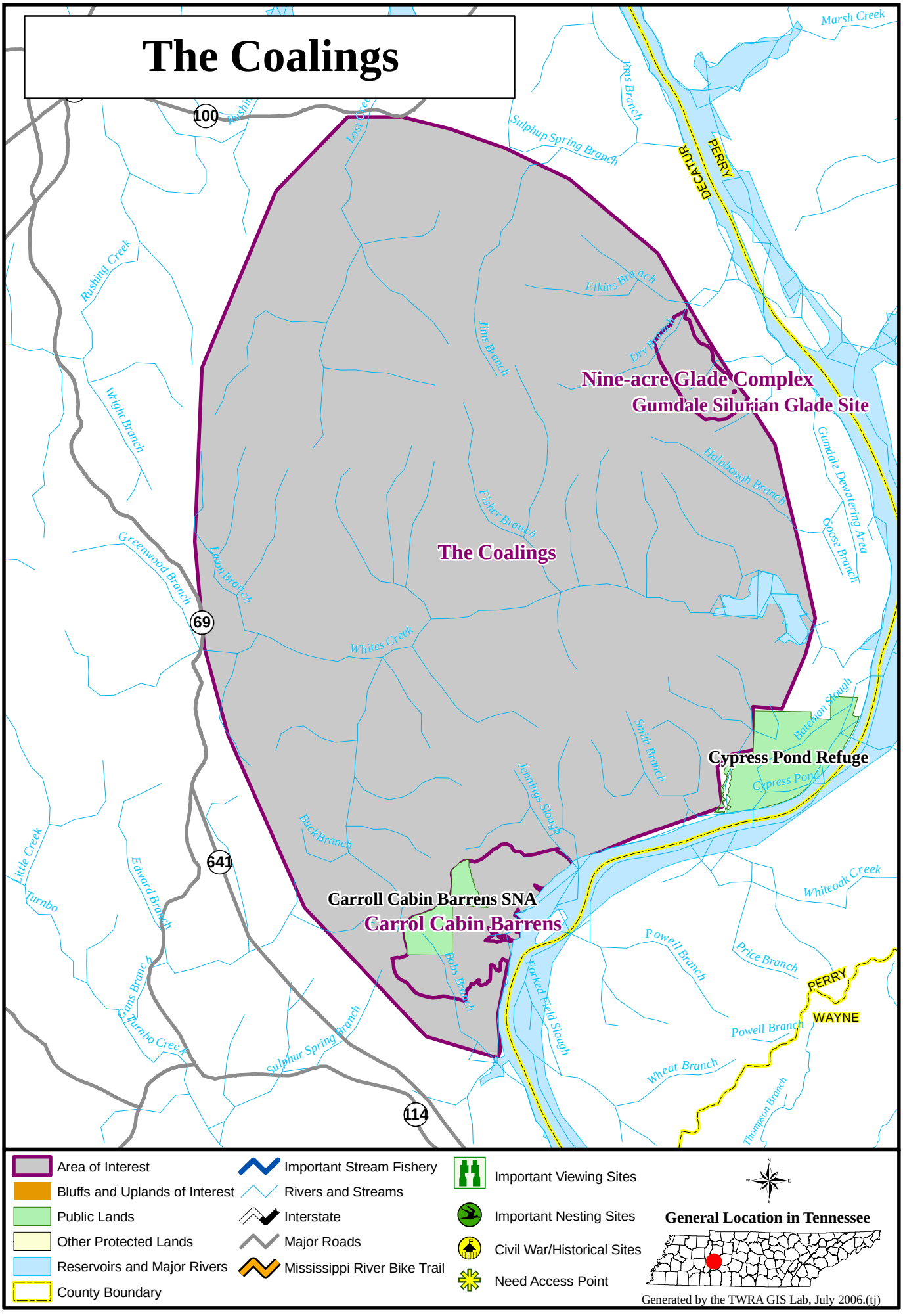
The property is owned by a TIMO as part of a much larger tract. Much of the larger tract has been converted to pine plantations, but for the most part the barrens have not been converted themselves. The owner will continue to manage for pine, but has also verbally agreed to continue to protect the glades. An approximate 200-acre site design for 9-Acre Glade has been approved for acquisition by the State Land Acquisition Committee and the State Building Commission. TDEC-DNA is negotiating with the owner, who has refused the state's appraisal based offer. In the interim, TDEC-DNA will attempt to secure a Natural Areas Registry Agreement for the site, and will continue to negotiate with the owner to acquire or otherwise protect the site.

Strategy: The strategy for future acquisition(s) within "The Coalings" area is to acquire properties surrounding the area for access control, watershed protection, critical habitat protection for sensitive species, habitat and species restoration, and creation of a WMA/Wetland Area with minimal land management and excellent hunting opportunities. This is a long term management strategy (50-100 years) to acquire land near the Tennessee River.

Land Protection Needs – TWRA - 10,000 acres at an estimated cost of $13,000,000; Carroll Cabin Barrens SNA – 720 acres at an estimated cost of $720,000; Decatur County Silurian Glades and Barrens – 500 acres at an estimated cost of $500,000

Potential Partners: U.SFWS, TDEC, TNC, QU and NWTF.

The Coalings



DUCK RIVER/BUFFALO RIVER CONFLUENCE HABITAT CORRIDOR

Location - The Duck/Buffalo River System area of interest is at Cherry Bottoms located in Humphreys County. The habitat corridor extends from near Whirl Bar on the Duck River to Caigletown on the Buffalo River. The Duck River/Buffalo River Corridor is approximately 6 miles long and approximately 2 miles wide.

Description - This area includes the typical rolling upland hardwood habitat type with flat bottomland hardwoods and agricultural lands located near the river bottom. There are also many caves and sinkholes located throughout the watershed. Lying within the Duck River Watershed, this area contains a number of major stream drainages including Blue Creek, Hurricane Creek, and Tumbling Creek. The elevation of this area ranges from 400 to 500 feet above sea level. Soils are mostly light acidic sandy soils with sinkholes, caves, and underground streams made up of mostly sandstone and some limestone.

History - The Duck/Buffalo River System is one of the major tributaries of the Tennessee River on the Western Highland Rim. The Duck River consists of various tributaries within the Watershed. Much of the Duck River System was initially upland and bottomland hardwood habitat types that were used by Native Americans and Early Settlers as hunting and fishing grounds; however much of the native habitat has been lost due to agricultural practices along the rivers.

Significance - The upland and bottomland hardwood areas found along the Duck/Buffalo River Habitat Corridor (along with the River proper) are some of the most biodiverse in the state having a species richness of greater than 160 species. This area has been recognized as an area of biological significance in plans such as "Tennessee's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy" and the "Duck River Watershed Plan" conducted by the Center for Watershed Protection. This area supports good populations of game species such as white-tailed deer, eastern wild turkey, waterfowl, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and crappie. This area also supports populations of non-game that are deemed in-need-of-management such as meadow jumping mouse, alligator snapping turtle, hellbender, southern brook lamprey, highfin carpsucker, and slenderhead darter, state threatened such as the saddled madtom, coppercheek darter, and blue sucker, state endangered such as Bewick's wren, egg-mimic darter, and the golden darter. Also, the Duck River/Buffalo River Habitat Corridor is home to many federally threatened/endangered species such as the pygmy madtom, gray bat, and mussels such as the fanshell, oyster mussel, yellow blossom, tan riffleshell, slabside pearlymussel, rabbitsfoot, and the pale lilliput.

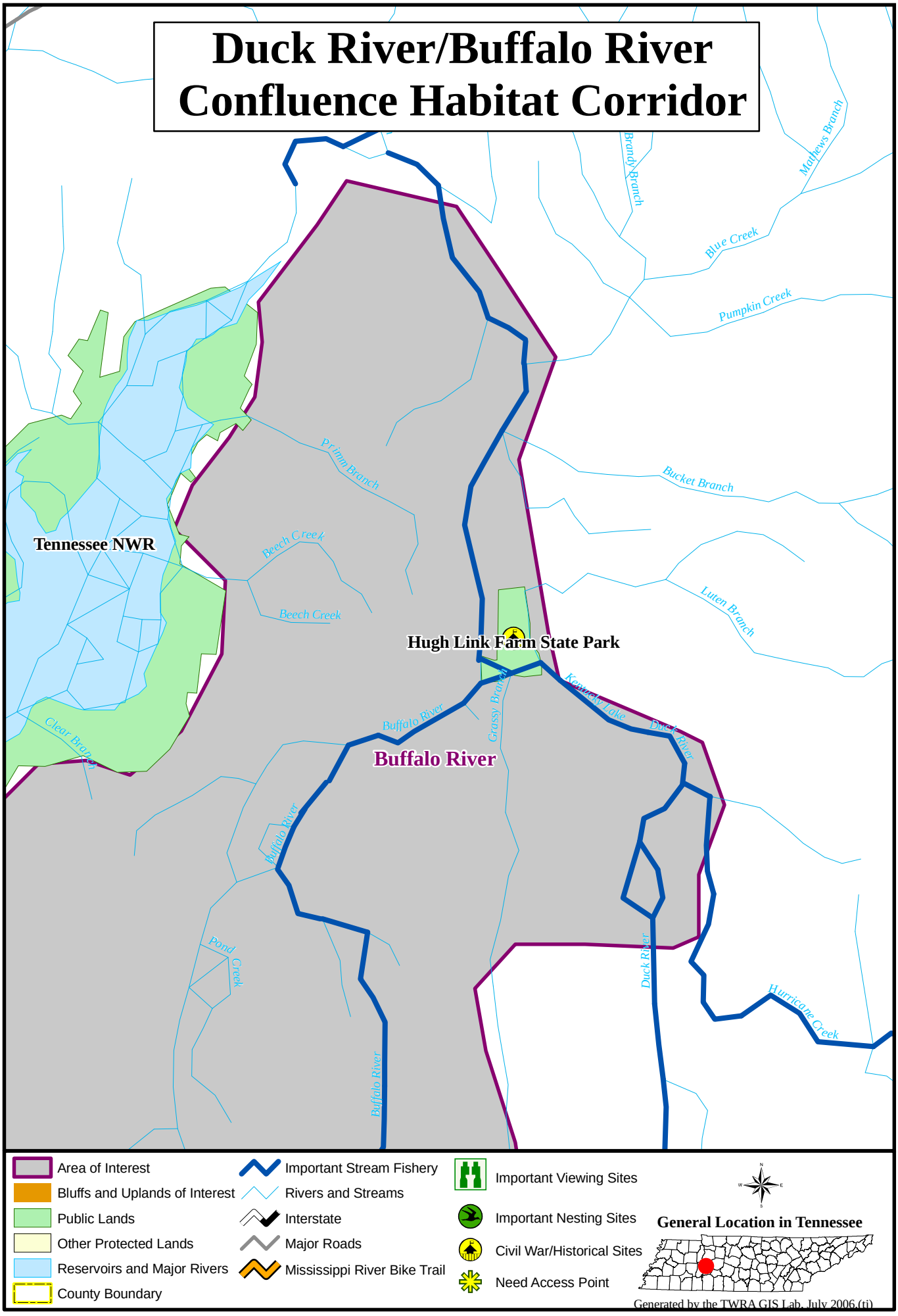
Strategy - The strategy within the Duck River System is to acquire holdings surrounding the Duck River Habitat Corridor for access control, watershed protection, habitat and species restoration, and creation of a WMA providing additional waterfowl hunting opportunities. The Cherry Bottoms area of interest offers an excellent opportunity to manage for waterfowl and shorebirds alike. With the acquisition of the 7,500 acres, an excellent waterfowl/shorebird management area could be established. The acquired acreage plus any adjoining property would provide a wildlife habitat corridor along Cherry Bottoms to manage forested, moist soil and cropland habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds. The Duck/Buffalo River area would provide a

source of water for flooding various habitat types. If necessary or desirable, water could be pumped from the Buffalo River to provide quality habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds and other wildlife. This is a long-term management strategy (50-100 years) to acquire land in and around this river system. This will help protect a natural upland/bottomland hardwood corridor that will benefit hundreds of wildlife species.

Land Protection Needs - 7,500 acres at an estimated cost of $13,100,000.

Potential Partners – TWRA. USFWS, TDEC, TNC, and NWTF.

Duck River/Buffalo River Confluence Habitat Corridor



EAGLE CREEK AND BEECH CREEK BLUFF

Location – (N35.3475, W87.8587) Eagle Creek WMA is located in Wayne County approximately 5 miles NW of Waynesboro. Beech Creek Bluff is located on the north side of the project area near the confluence of Beech Creek and Smith Branch (N35.2303, W87.5003).

Eagle Creek WMA is a 22,900-acre tract. This area was previously oak/hickory hardwood forest. It is now being harvested by the landowner and the native hardwoods are being converted to loblolly pine plantations. This area is composed of streams, hills and hollows. This land acquisition project proposes to purchase the current Eagle Creek WMA and expand the size to 41,248 acres.

One of the most significant characteristics of Eagle Creek WMA and Wayne County in general is the number of headwaters of watersheds that it contains. Three watersheds drain into the Tennessee River - the Tennessee Western Valley (Beech River), Buffalo River and Pickwick Lake watersheds. Eagle Creek WMA contains many headwaters of Beech Creek, Eagle Creek and Hardin Creek in the Tennessee Western Valley watershed. Beech Creek traverses the northern edge of the area and has 36 tributaries. Eagle Creek bisects the middle and has 12 tributaries. Hardin Creek drains the southern portion with 41 tributaries.

Wayne County is known for its great smallmouth bass fishing but for this tradition to continue its streams must be kept healthy. According to the TDEC 2004 (305b) Report, the upper segments of Beech Creek do not support their designated function of recreational use due to PCB's in the sediment. In this report TDEC states that, "logging, agriculture, and channelization are the primary pollution sources with siltation the most prevalent pollutant."

Numerous species of greatest conservation need as designated in the TWRA "Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy" occur within Eagle Creek WMA. These include many neotropical migrants such as worm-eating warbler, whip-poor-will, Chuck-will's-widow, yellow-billed cuckoo, yellow-throated vireo, eastern wood pewee, Kentucky warbler, wood thrush, blue-winged warbler, orchard oriole, and Acadian flycatcher. Hardin Creek is home to the rare (S2) Tennessee snaketail dragonfly

Another significant aspect of this area is the number of caves it contains. These include Walker Spring Cave, Cave Spring Cave and Cove Hollow Cave and Lay Cave where endangered gray bats have been observed.

Beech Creek Bluff is a steep north facing bluff rising above Beech Creek about nine miles from the confluence of the Tennessee River. The bluff supports a mesic forest throughout a dissected upland above the bluff, and a xeric forest on the dry ridges.

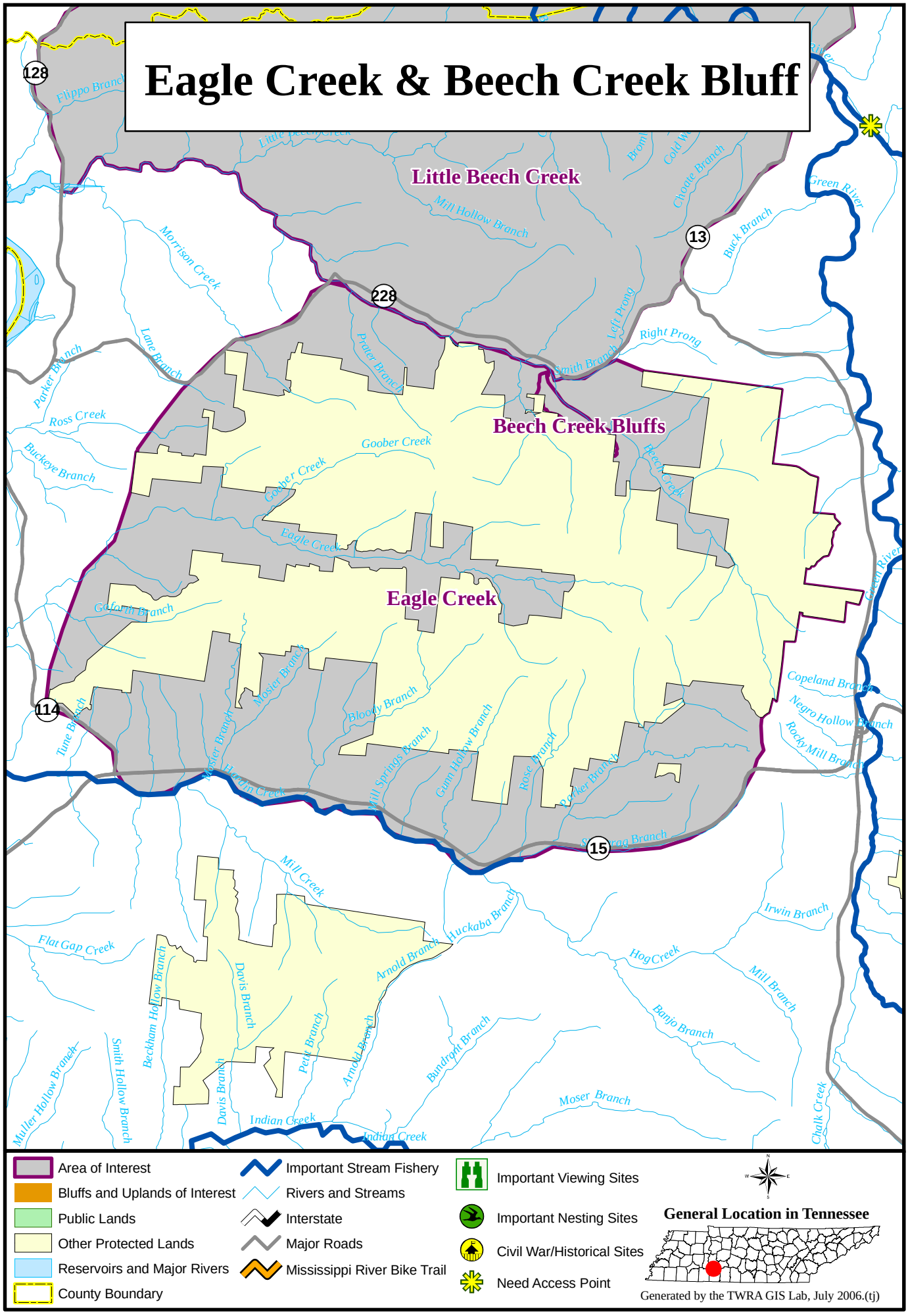
This 111-acre site is on the Western Highland Rim. It is noted for the occurrence of a rare spring flowering trout lily (*Erythronium rostratum*). There is also a historic occurrence of the rare towering mustard (*Arabis glabra*). It has a rich spring flora and mature second growth forest. The plant community is of interest in places where the shrub layer has an abundance of oak leaf

hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*), big leaf snowbell (*Styrax grandifolia*), and leatherleaf (*Dirca palustris*). It has a diversity of plant communities for a relatively small area.

Strategy – The area has not been visited in 10 years by DNH. The status of the property should be determined. There had once been a registry agreement between TNC and the landowner Mr. and Mrs. Ray Holt signed in 1987.

Lands protection needs –Eagle Creek - 22,900 acres of International Paper property at an estimated cost of $15,400,000 and 39,048 of other properties at an estimated cost of $27,333,600 (commercial and residential properties were excluded); Beech Creek Bluff - 111 acres at an estimated cost of $123,000.

Potential Partners – TWRA, Friends of Tennessee River, Sustainable Forests LLC, Tennessee Heritage Conservation Trust, NWTF, QU, TNC.


Eagle Creek & Beech Creek Bluff
Little Beech Creek
Beech Creek Bluffs
Eagle Creek
128
228
13
114
15
Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
Need Access Point
General Location in Tennessee
Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

JOHNSONVILLE STATE HISTORIC AREA

Location – (N35.0537, W87.9548) Three miles north of U.S. Hwy 70 and the town of New Johnsonville in Humphreys County

Description - This is the site of a unique Civil War battle and the location of Johnsonville prior to the creation of Kentucky Lake. This 600 acre park has a wide variety of plant and animal life. The park was established to preserve and to protect the rich cultural and natural resources that exist there.

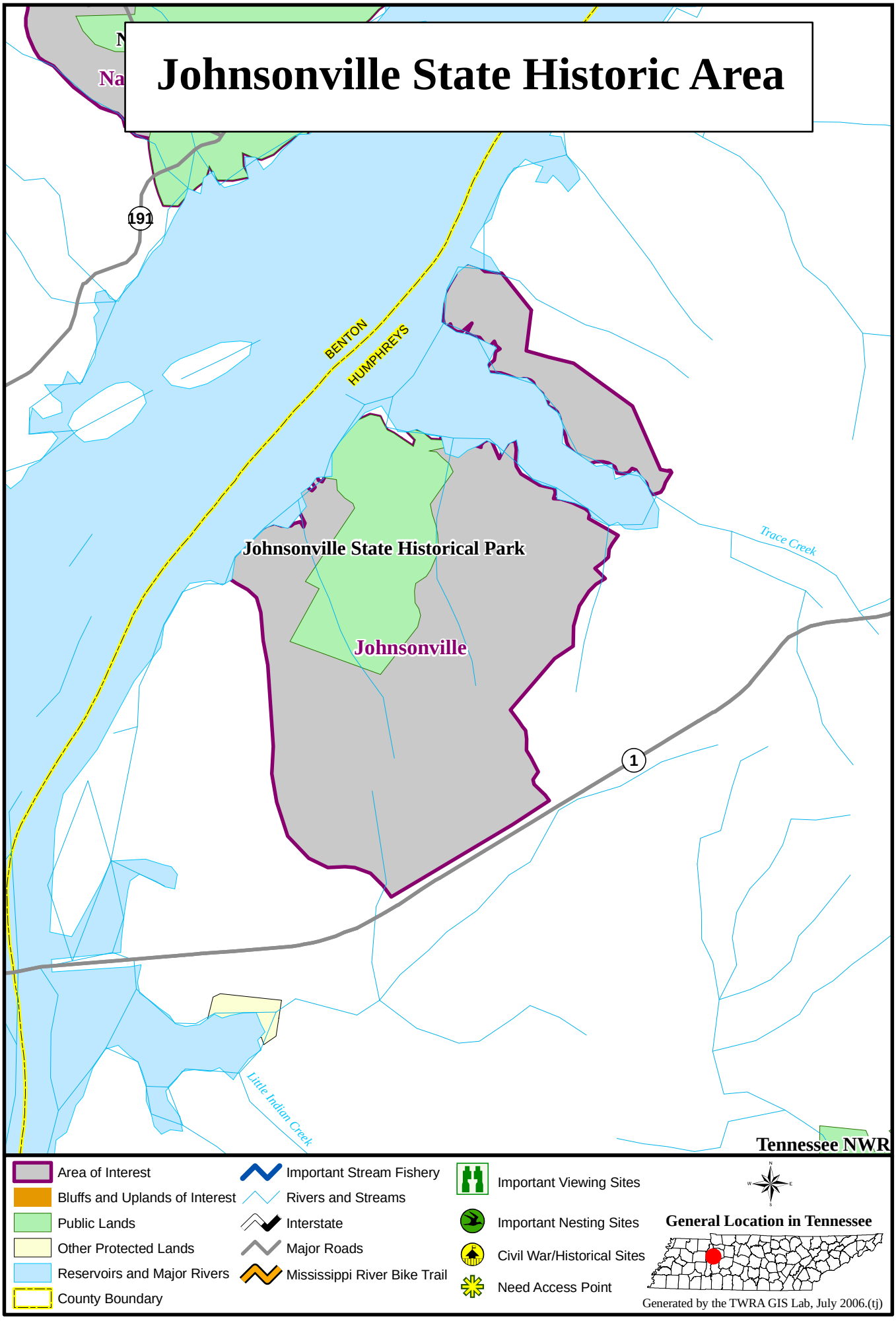
Significance - Johnsonville, named for then Military Governor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, was the site of a unique Confederate military victory. On November 4, 1864, Nathan Bedford Forrest and his cavalry attacked and destroyed the river port depot of Johnsonville. Union losses included three gunboats, eleven transports, eighteen barges, and over 8 million dollars in lost supplies. This victory for the Confederate Army is the only recorded defeat of a naval force by a cavalry force.

Strategy - The strategy for future acquisitions for Johnsonville State Historic Area is to acquire properties surrounding the park that enhance the wildlife, aesthetics, interpretive and historic mission of the park.

Land protection needs – 1,750 acres at an estimated cost of $4,050,000.

Potential Partners - TCF and other land conservancy groups.

Johnsonville State Historic Area



LITTLE BEECH CREEK

Location – (N35.4480, W87.8524) This area is located in western Wayne County approximately 8 miles NW of Waynesboro. The property is bounded by Hwy's 13, 228, and 128. This project also includes Tunnel Cave and Waterfall (N35.4789, W87.8469) which is located along Whittaker Bend of the Buffalo River between river mile 61 and 62.

Little Beech Creek is an area of hills and hollows that contain many of the headwaters to Beech Creek, Green River and Buffalo River. This is a scenic area that is leased by several parties for horseback riding, hiking, hunting and fishing.

Many neotropical bird species that are listed as species of greatest conservation need in the TWRA "Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy" breed in this area. Those include Chuck-will's-widow, whip-poor-will, yellow-billed cuckoo, eastern wood peewee, cerulean warbler, Acadian flycatcher, worm-eating warbler, wood thrush, orchard oriole, Kentucky warbler, blue-winged warbler, yellow-throated vireo, and hooded warbler. Red-headed woodpeckers both winter and breed here. There are records of bald eagles (federally threatened) and gray bats (federally endangered). Many fish federally listed as of management concern occur in this section of the Buffalo River. Those are coppercheek darter, ashy darter, saddled madtom, and blotchside logperch. Other species of concern in this area include the round hickorynut and Tennessee clubshell mussels and the aquatic geniculate snail.

Tunnel Cave is a natural tunnel with a series of small waterfalls. The mouth of the tunnel is shaded with sugar maple, red cedar, and winged elm, while the ravine contains a second-growth forest of chinquapin oak, red oak, white ash, basswood, and beech. Information on the site is a bit dated, but the following is recorded by Quarterman and Powell (1978):

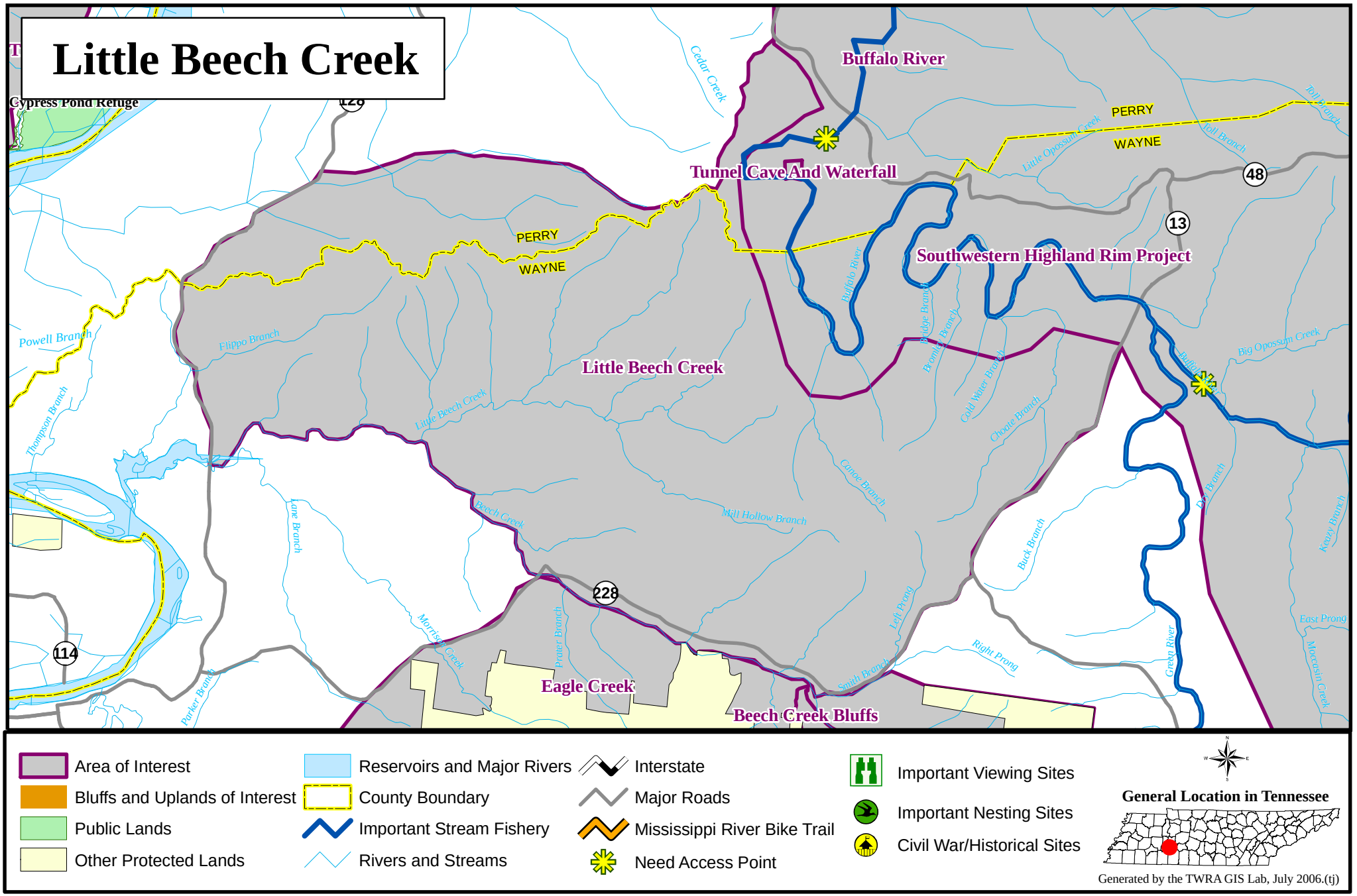
> The site consists in part of the downstream end of a small hanging valley on the north side of the Buffalo River. The hanging valley ends at an upper falls of 12 feet which is at the head of cascades within a rock chute above the lower falls of 18 feet above a rocky valley at the Buffalo River. The falls and cascades are probably within limestone units of the Wayne Group of Silurian Age. The natural tunnel, which connects the valley directly with the river bluff, is about 180 feet long and comes out on the bluff about 85 feet above the river. The tunnel is most likely in the upper part of the Wayne Group. . . .This area is a delightful scenic site of local and regional importance."

Land Protection Needs – 32,355 acres at an estimated cost of $19,830,000 (residential and commercial class properties have been omitted); Tunnel Cave -25 acres at estimated cost of $30,000.

Potential Partners – USFS Service's Forest Legacy Program, TWRA, TDA, Tennessee Heritage Conservation Trust, NWTF, TNC, and TDEC.

Reference –

Quarterman, E., and R. L. Powell. 1978. Potential ecological/geological landmarks of the interior low plateaus. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN. 739 pp.


Little Beech Creek
Cypress Pond Refuge
129
Cedar Creek
Buffalo River
Tunnel Cave And Waterfall
PERRY
WAYNE
Little Opossum Creek
Toll Branch
48
13
Southwestern Highland Rim Project
Buffalo River
Bridge Branch
Bramble Branch
Cold Water Branch
Choate Branch
Big Opossum Creek
Powell Branch
Flippo Branch
Thompson Branch
Little Beech Creek
Little Beech Creek
Canoe Branch
Mill Hollow Branch
Beech Creek
Lane Branch
Buck Branch
Dry Branch
Krazy Branch
228
114
Morrison Creek
Prater Branch
Parker Branch
Left Prong
Right Prong
Smith Branch
Eagle Creek
Beech Creek Bluffs
Creek River
East Prong
Morrison Creek
Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
General Location in Tennessee
Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

MIDDLE CYPRESS CREEK

Location – (N35.0417, W87.7525) This project is located in Wayne County and includes the Tennessee portion of Middle Cypress Creek and its tributaries from the Alabama border upstream approximately 6.5 miles. This stream segment roughly parallels Middle Cypress Creek Road, Spain Road, and Harper Cemetery Road.

Description – The site includes Middle Cypress Creek itself, its tributaries, springs, and adjacent seasonally wet pasture.

Significance – Site importance outstanding (B1) – Middle Cypress Creek is believed to be the most extensive known spawning site for the state and federally threatened slackwater darter (*Etheostoma boschungi*). The stream also supports populations of the crown darter (*E. corona*, state endangered) and several species deemed in-need-of-management including the flame chub (*Hemitremia flammea*), southern brook lamprey (*Ichthyomyzon gagei*), and the crayfish (*Orconectes alabamensis*).

The slackwater darter is known to migrate considerable distances during late winter, when specimens leave streams and enter "seepage areas in open fields…during flooded periods" and spawn "among the stems of rushes in very shallow water." (Etnier, 1993)

Strategy – The primary concerns for the conservation of the slackwater darter include degradation of water quality in Middle Cypress Creek and its tributaries, instream modifications, and the loss of suitable breeding habitats in adjoining pasturelands. Because the slackwater darter depends on flooded fields or meadows for breeding, lands adjoining streams in this watershed must be included in a conservation design. Strategies may include acquisition, conservation easements, livestock exclusion fencing, and stream bank restoration.

Land Protection Needs – 1,077 acres of stream bottom, riparian area, and adjoining pastureland at an estimated cost of $1,765,500.

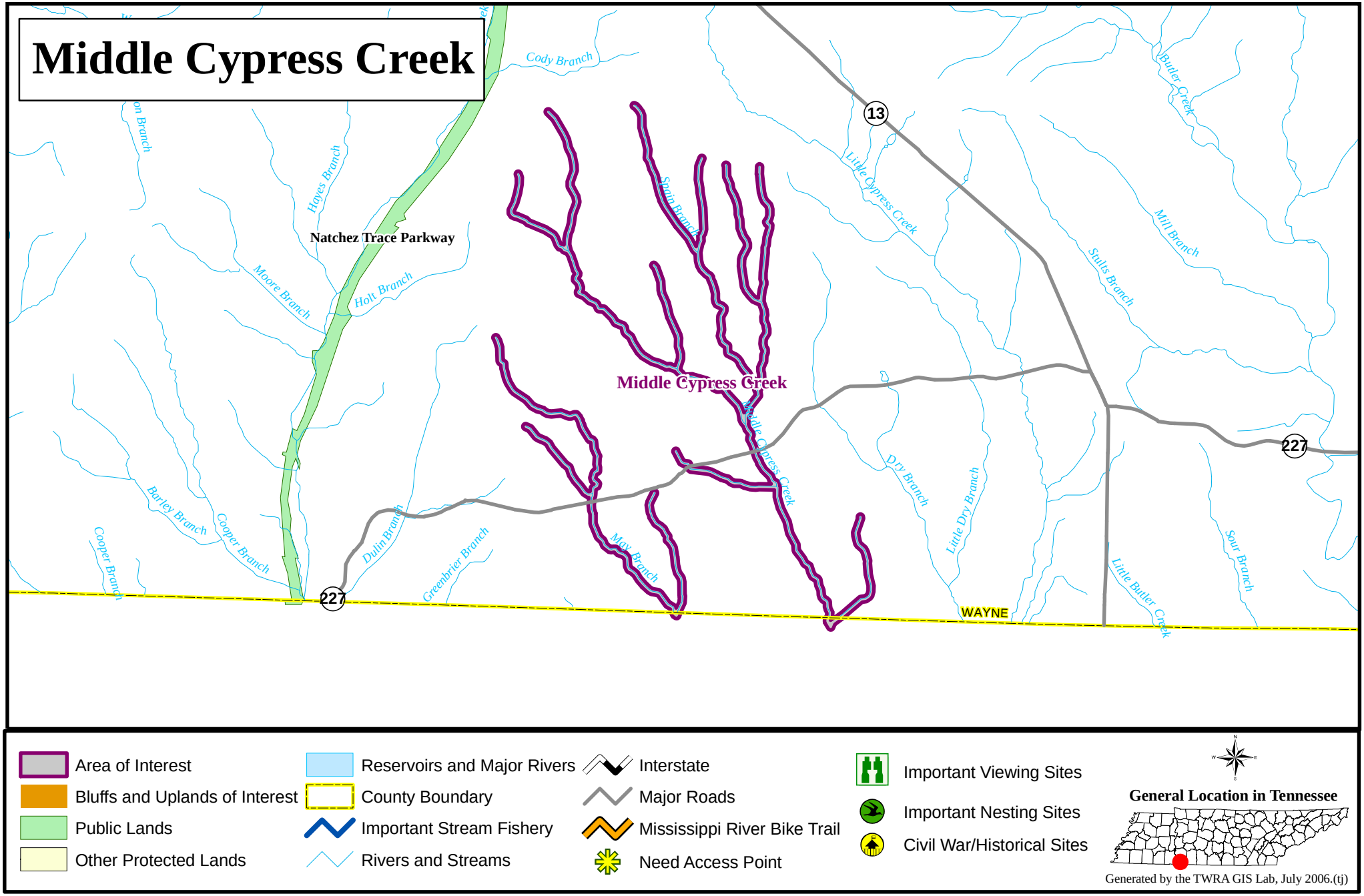
Potential Partners – USFWS, TNC, TWRA, and TDEC.

References –

Biotics Data System, Division of Natural Heritage, Nashville.

Boschung, H. T. 1979. Report on The Breeding Habits of The Slackwater Darter. Unpublished Report to Auburn University, U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service. 26 Pp.

Etnier, David A. and Wayne C. Starnes. 1993. The Fishes of Tennessee. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. 681 pp.
University of Alabama Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 1927, Tuscaloosa, Al 35486.


Middle Cypress Creek
Cody Branch
Hayes Branch
Natchez Trace Parkway
Moore Branch
Holt Branch
Spain Branch
Middle Cypress Creek
Little Cypress Creek
Butler Creek
Mill Branch
Stults Branch
13
227
Dry Branch
Little Dry Branch
Barley Branch
Cooper Branch
Dulin Branch
Greenbrier Branch
May Branch
Little Butler Creek
Sour Branch
WAYNE
Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
General Location in Tennessee
Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

MOUSETAIL LANDING STATE PARK

Location – (N35.6708, W87.9921) Mousetail Landing is located on the east bank of the Tennessee River on state route 438 approximately 5 miles north of Hwy 100 in Perry County.

Description of Property - The park consists of 1,247 acres and includes 11 miles of hiking trails, a campground, boat ramp and picnic areas. The park has an abundance of wildlife such as deer, turkey, raccoon, fox, beaver as well as many species of birds.

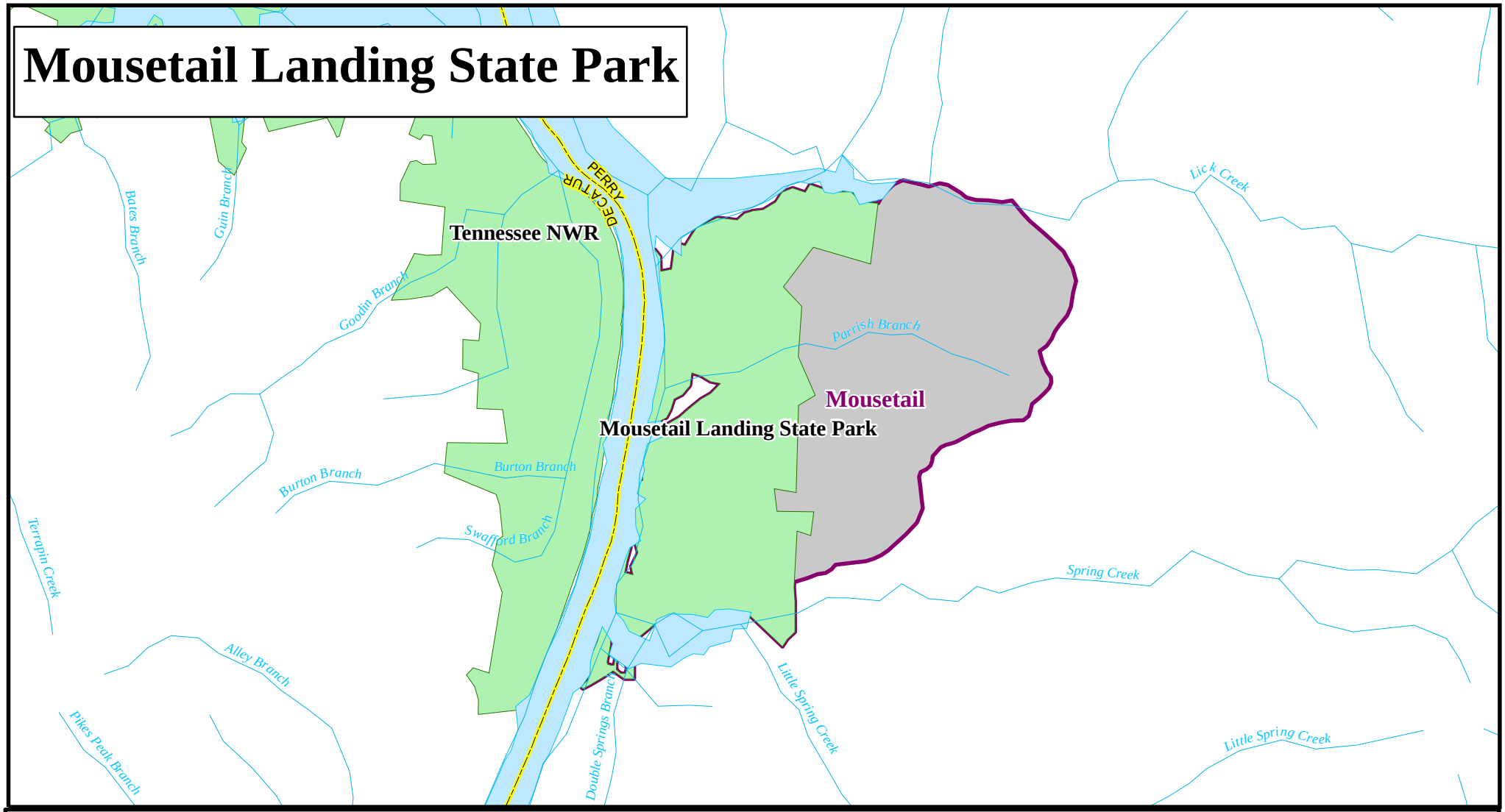
Significance- The park received its name from one of the tanneries in the area. The first tannery was started in the 1800's. When one of its storage buildings caught fire, the exodus of rats was so great that it got the name Rattail Landing. Shortly after this a second tannery was established in the area with a general store, post office, and shipping point on the Tennessee River. Being smaller than Rattail Landing, it was given the name Mousetail Landing.

Strategy - The strategy for future acquisitions for Mousetail Landing State Park is to acquire properties surrounding the park that enhance the wildlife, aesthetics, interpretive, recreation and historic mission of the park.

Land Protection Needs – 654 acres at an estimated cost of $1,320,000.

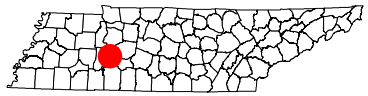
Potential Partners - TCF and other land conservancy groups.

Mousetail Landing State Park



Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites

General Location in Tennessee



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NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST STATE PARK

Location – (N36.1279, W87.9592) Nathan Bedford Forest State Park is located on the west side of the Tennessee River approximately 10 miles east of Camden in Benton County.

Description - The park consists of 2,587 acres and commemorates General Nathan Forrest's victorious battle with the Union Navy. Forrest's troops were stationed along the western bank of the Tennessee River near the park during Forrest's calvary raid on Union supply and munitions depot at Johnsonville.

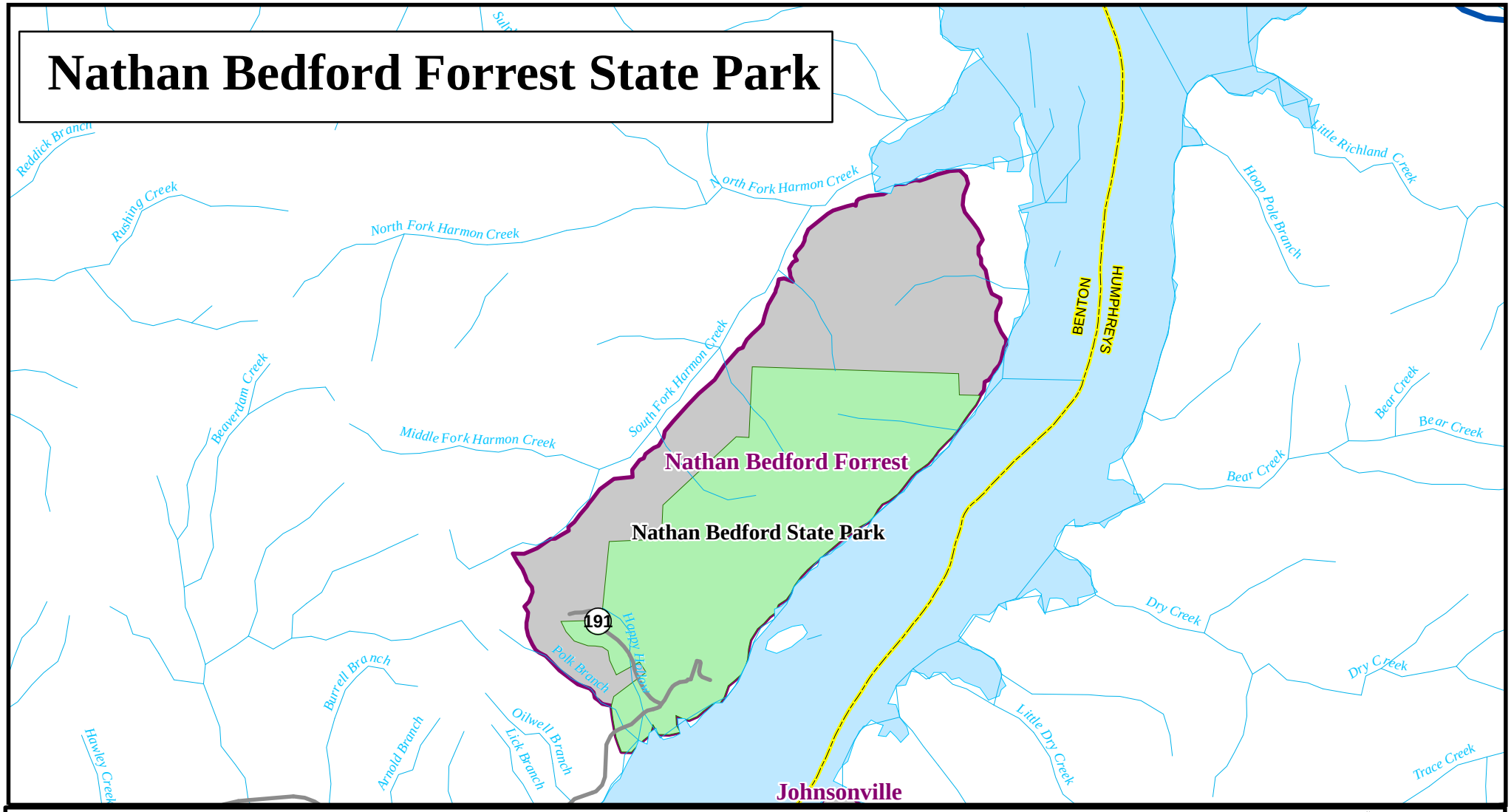
Significance - On November 4, 1864, Nathan Bedford Forrest and his cavalry attacked and destroyed the river port depot of Johnsonville. Union losses included three gunboats, eleven transports, eighteen barges, and over 8 million dollars in lost supplies. This victory for the Confederate Army is the only recorded defeat of a naval force by a cavalry force.
Forrest's troops were stationed along the western bank of the Tennessee River.

Strategy - The strategy for future acquisitions for Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park is to acquire all inholdings and properties surrounding the park that enhance the wildlife, aesthetics, interpretive and historic mission of the park.

Land protection needs – 1,657 acres at an estimated cost of $3,200,000

Potential Partners: TCF and other land conservancy groups.

Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park



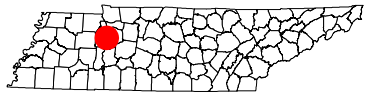
Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands

Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams

Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point

Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites

General Location in Tennessee



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PARIS LANDING STATE PARK

Location – (N35.4322, W88.0909) Paris Landing State Park consists of 841 acres and is located on the western shore of the Tennessee River which is dammed to form Kentucky Lake. Paris Landing is approximately 31 miles northeast from Paris, Tennessee on Highway 79.

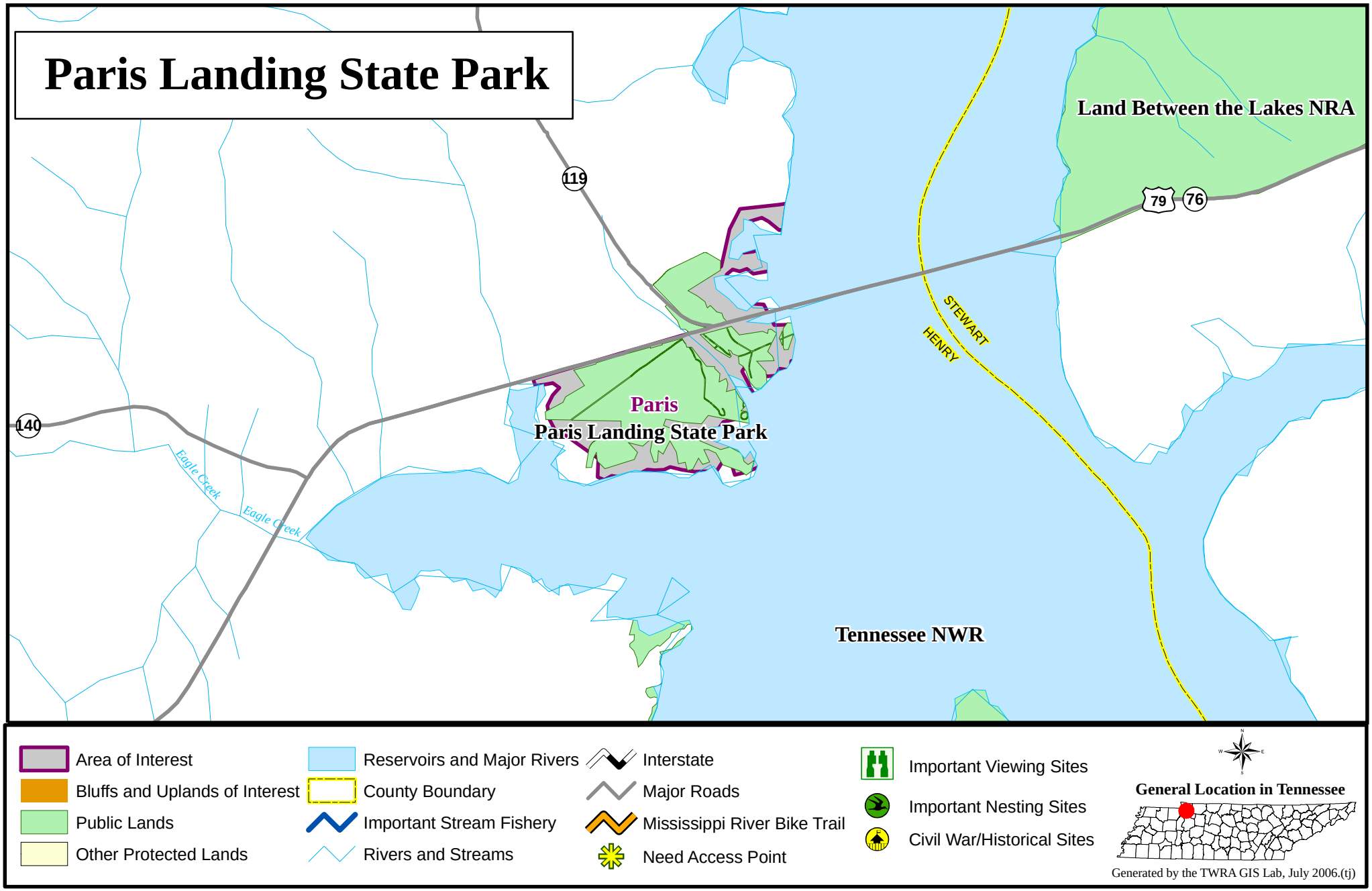
Description - Paris Landing State Park was created in 1945 and was named for a steamboat and freight landing on the river. The park includes a conference center, inn, restaurant, cabins, golf course, campground and beach and swimming pool.

Significance - Paris Landing is one of our premier resort parks and provides excellent water based recreation opportunities in a lovely and convenient location. The park is also home to a variety of native Tennessee wildlife and plants.

Strategy - The strategy for future acquisitions for Paris Landing State Park is to acquire properties surrounding the park that enhance the wildlife, aesthetics, interpretive, and recreation mission of the park.

Land Protection Needs – 153 acres at an estimated cost of $550,000

Potential Partners - TNC and other land conservancy groups.


Paris Landing State Park
Land Between the Lakes NRA
119
79
76
STEWART
HENRY
Paris
Paris Landing State Park
140
Eagle Creek
Eagle Creek
Tennessee NWR
Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
General Location in Tennessee
Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

PICKWICK LANDING STATE PARK & DRY CREEK AREA

Location – (N35.0386, W88.2215) Pickwick Landing State Park is located just south of Pickwick Dam, 12 miles south of Savannah in Hardin County**.** The Dry Creek area (N35.0402, W88.1361) is located east/southeast of Pickwick Landing State Park and encompasses Pompeys Branch Creek to the north, over to the City of Pollards Mill to the east, south to the Alabama state line, and west over to the Pickwick Lake area. The area encompasses approximately 5 miles from east to west and approximately 4 miles from north to south.

Pickwick Landing was a riverboat stop dating from the 1840's. Pickwick Dam was constructed there in the 1930's. What comprises the park today was once the living area for TVA workers and their families during the construction of the dam. The park consists of 1400 acres of forested hills and hollows. The park includes a modern conference center, inn, restaurant, cabins, marina, golf course, swimming and playfields. Pickwick Landing State Park began with the initial purchase of 681 acres from TVA in 1969 and has added an additional 719 acres since then. Pickwick Landing is one of our premier resort style parks.

Dry Creek includes the typical upland hardwood habitat types with some bottomland hardwoods located near the creek bottoms. Lying within the Tennessee River Watershed, this area contains a number of major stream drainages including Pompeys Creek, Mill Creek, Scout Springs, and Dry Creek. The elevation of this area ranges from 400 to 500 feet above sea level. The soils of the Dry Creek area are mostly light acidic sandy soils, typical of the Tennessee River area.

Dry Creek (along with the Tennessee River proper) is one of the most biodiverse areas in the state having a species Richness greater than 120 species. This area has been recognized as an area of biological significance in plans such as "Tennessee's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy". This area supports good populations of game species such as white-tailed deer, eastern wild turkey, waterfowl, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and crappie. This area also supports populations of non-game that are deemed in-need-of-management such as southern brook lamprey and meadow jumping mouse, state threatened such as the saddled madtom and coppercheek darter, and federally endangered species such as the rustic rocksnail and federally threatened bald eagle.

The Dry Creek area is one of the few remaining locations around Pickwick Lake that has not been lost to development. Dry Creek consists of various habitat types within the watershed. Much of the Tennessee River/Pickwick Lake area was initially upland and bottomland hardwood habitat types that were used by Native Americans and early settlers as hunting and fishing grounds; however much of the native habitat has been lost due to major development around the Pickwick Lake area.

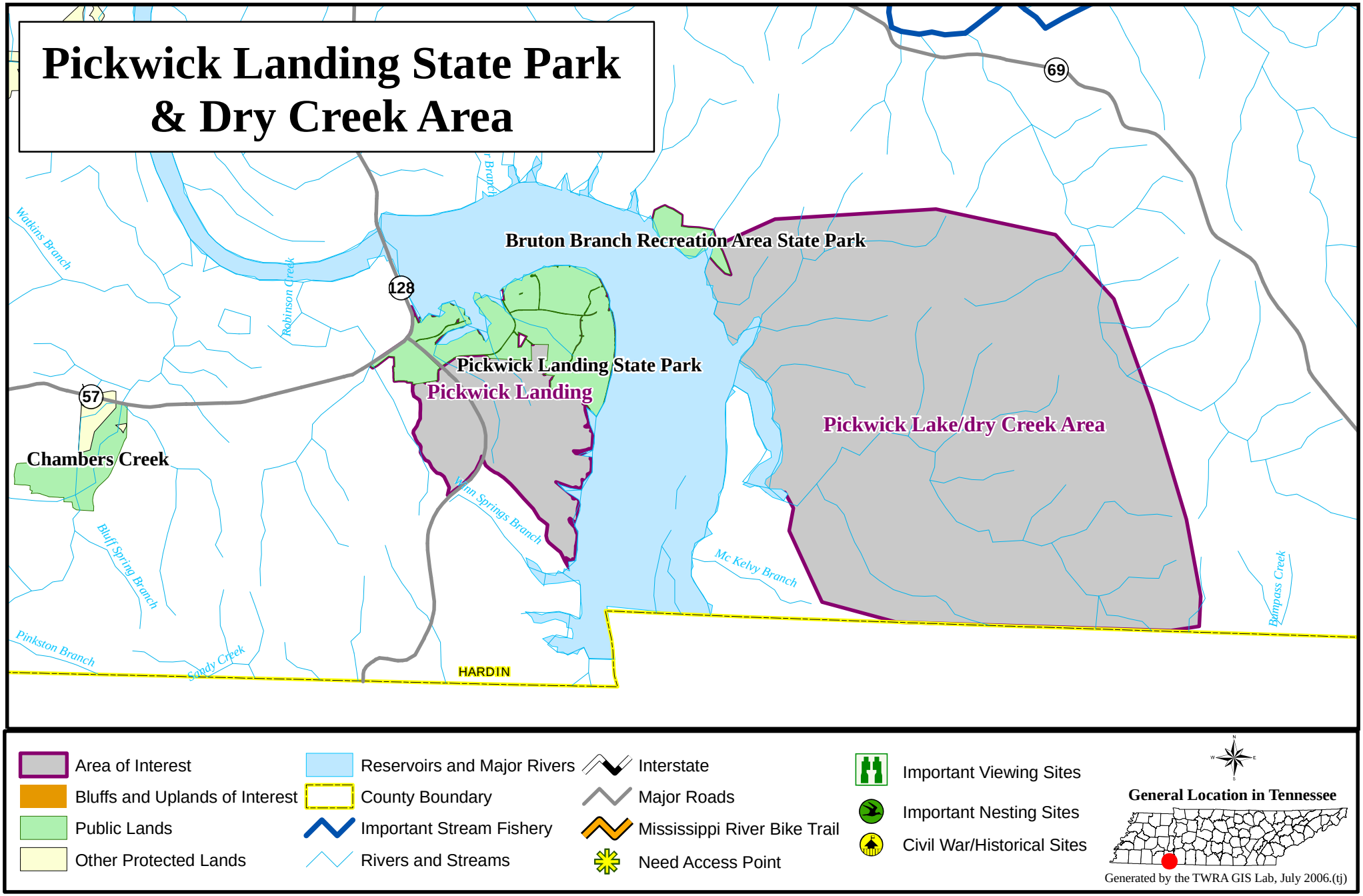
Strategy - The strategy for future acquisitions for Pickwick Landing State Park is to acquire properties surrounding the park that enhance the wildlife, aesthetics, interpretive and recreation mission of the park.

The strategy for acquisition within the Dry Creek area is to acquire properties for access control, watershed protection, habitat and species restoration, and creation of a WMA with minimal land

management and hunting/fishing opportunities. This is a long-term management strategy (50-100 years) to acquire land in and around this tributary. This will help protect a natural upland/bottomland hardwood corridor that will benefit hundreds of wildlife species.

Land Protection Needs – TWRA-12,000 acres at an approximate cost of $16,000,000; TDEC-1,453 acres at an estimated cost of $3,300,000

Potential Partners: UFWS, TDEC, TNC, NWTF, TCF and other land conservancy groups.


Pickwick Landing State Park
& Dry Creek Area
Bruton Branch Recreation Area State Park
Pickwick Landing State Park
Pickwick Landing
Pickwick Lake/dry Creek Area
Chambers Creek
69
128
57
HARDIN
Watkins Branch
Robinson Creek
Bluff Spring Branch
Pinkston Branch
Sandy Creek
Mc Kelvy Branch
Bompass Creek
Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
General Location in Tennessee
Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

RUSHING CREEK HABITAT CORRIDOR

Location – (N36.1771, W88.1262) This Tennessee River System area of interest is at Rushing Creek located in Benton County. The area is bounded on the north by Ramble Creek, by the Big Sandy River on the west, by HWY 641 on the south, and by Greenbrier Road on the east. This corridor is approximately 2 miles long north to south and approximately 1 mile wide, east to west.

Description - This area includes the typical flat bottomland hardwoods and agricultural lands located near the creek bottom with some rolling upland hardwoods away from the creek bottom. Lying within the Big Sand River Watershed, this area contains two major stream drainages including Rushing Creek and Ramble Creek. The elevation of this area ranges from 350 to 400 feet above sea level. The soils of Ramble Creek are mostly light acidic sandy soils with a lot of moist soil habitat that could be managed for waterfowl and shorebirds.

History - Historically, this area consisted of bottomland hardwood/upland hardwood habitat that has been transformed into agricultural land throughout time. Much of the Big Sandy River Habitat Corridor (including Rushing and Ramble Creek) was initially bottomland hardwoods that were used by Native Americans and early settlers as hunting and fishing grounds; however much of the native habitat has been lost due to agricultural practices along the river.

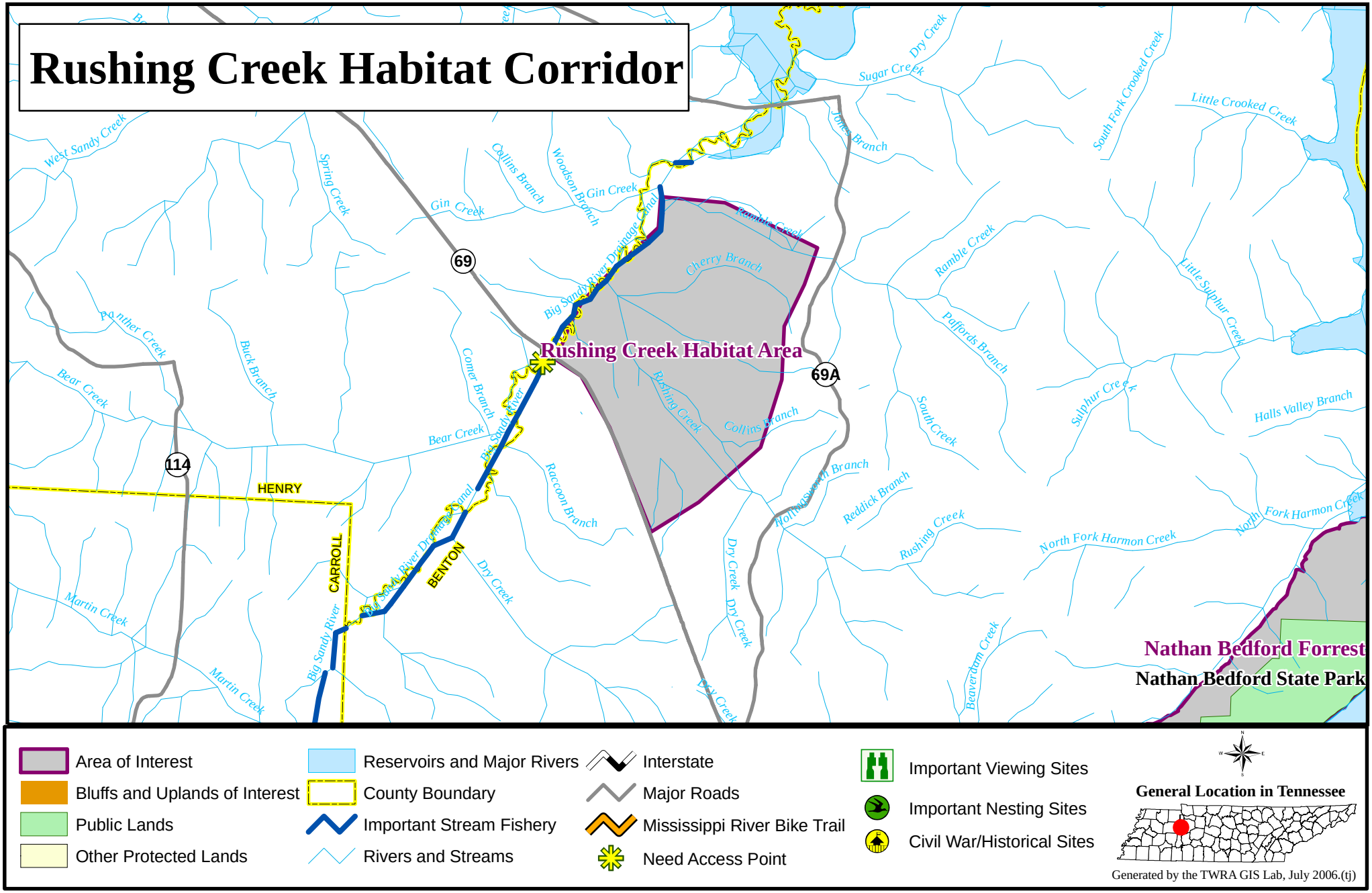
Significance - The remaining bottomland hardwood/upland hardwood areas found along the Rushing Creek Habitat Area (along with the Big Sandy River proper) are some of the most biodiverse in the state having a species richness of greater than 120 species. This area has been recognized as an area of biological significance in plans such as "Tennessee's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy" and the "Tennessee Implementation Plan for Wetland and Waterfowl Conservation"**.** This area supports good populations of game species such as white-tailed deer, eastern wild turkey, waterfowl, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and crappie. This area also supports populations of non-game that are deemed in-need-of-management such as alligator snapping turtle and meadow jumping mouse. Also, the corridor is home to federally threatened/endangered species such as the bald eagle and the pink mucket mussel.

Strategy: The Rushing Creek Corridor offers an excellent opportunity to manage a variety of habitat types for waterfowl and shorebirds. With the acquisition of approximately 1,200 acres of mostly agricultural land north of Hwy 641, an excellent waterfowl/shorebird management area could be established. This 1,200 area plus the adjoining 750 acres owned by TVA would provide an opportunity to manage the habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds alike.
The proposed Rushing Creek site would total 2,000 acres (including TVA land). If the area was fully developed, approximately 700 acres of bottomland hardwood/wetland habitat and 500 acres of moist soil/cropland habitat (benefiting waterfowl and shorebirds) could be flooded. There is also 600 acres of upland habitat that could be managed for Canada Geese and other upland wildlife.

Land Protection Needs - 1,200 acres at an approximate cost of $3,300,000.

Potential Partners - USFWS, TDEC, TVA, TNC, TWRA, and NWTF.

Rushing Creek Habitat Corridor



Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites

General Location in Tennessee

Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

STEWART STATE FOREST

Location – (N36.3916, W87.7552) Stewart State Forest is located on the Western Highland Rim in south-central Stewart County southeast of Dover.

Description - Stewart State Forest - (4,375 acres)

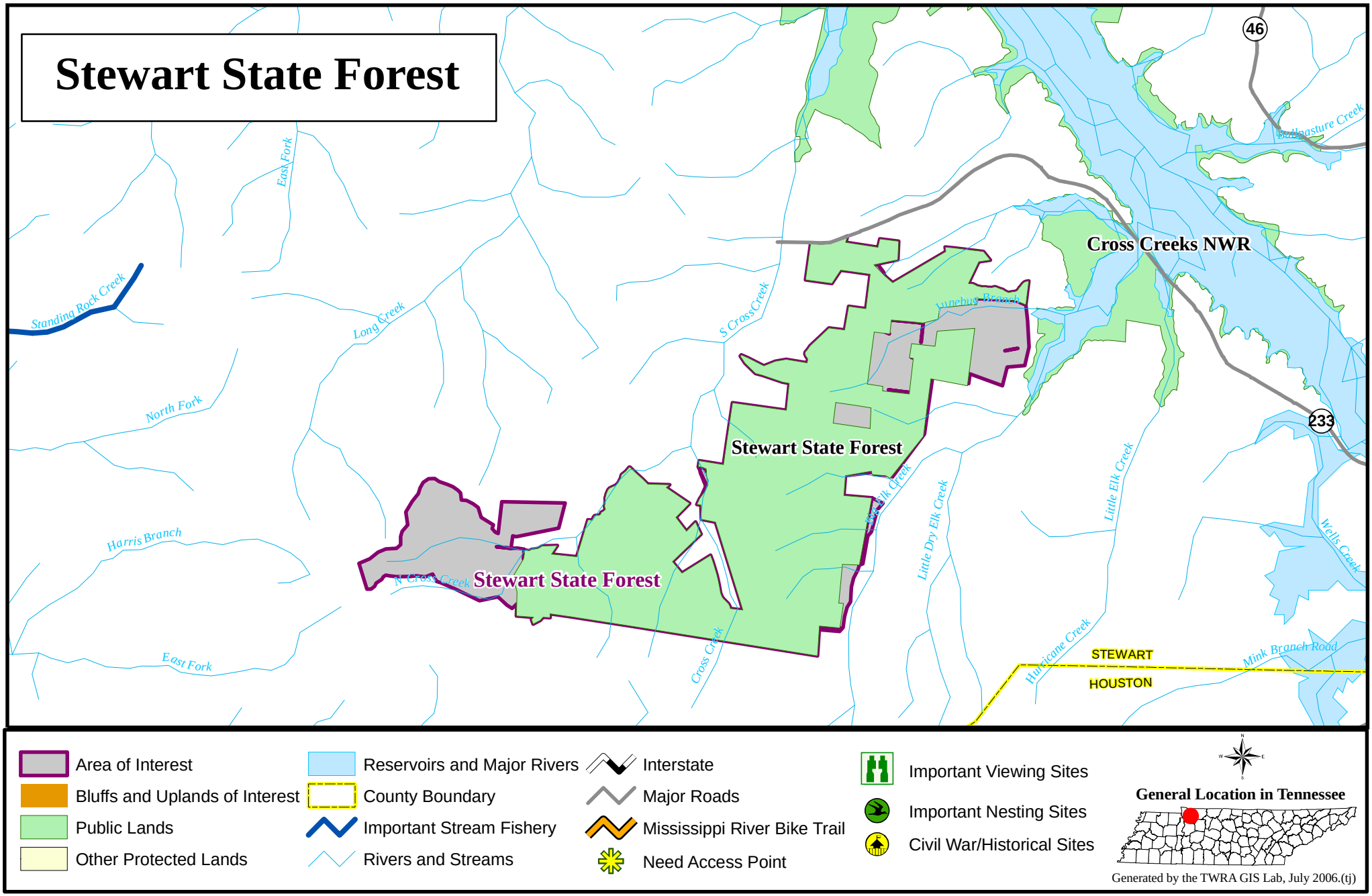
The Forest is part of a larger tract of land acquired by the State in 1935 from the Cumberland River Land Company in lieu of taxes. The forests had been cut over time and again for production of charcoal that once fueled iron furnaces. In addition, the land was subject to repeated burning. Approximately 4,255 acres is in hardwoods and only about 120 acres are in pines. The dominant hardwood type is oak/hickory and is generally even aged (70-95 years) containing mostly mature to over-mature hardwood in a declining state, especially the dominant and co-dominant red oaks.

Significance – Historic use of Stewart Forest was for charcoal production for iron furnaces once located nearby. Most of these old charcoal "pits" have been located and mapped and associated historical write-ups published. This area has historically been heavily used for hunting with good populations of squirrel, deer and turkey.

Strategy - Forest access is the major criteria for acquisitions with inholdings and access control also being very important. The forest is rather even-aged resulting from the production of charcoal up until the 1930's.

Land Protection Needs – 1,496 acres at an estimated cost of $981,500.

Potential Partners - Unknown


Stewart State Forest
Cross Creeks NWR
Stewart State Forest
Stewart State Forest
46
233
Standing Rock Creek
East Fork
Long Creek
S Cross Creek
Lunebug Branch
North Fork
Harris Branch
N Cross Creek
East Fork
Cross Creek
Little Dry Elk Creek
Little Elk Creek
Hurricane Creek
Wells Creek
Mink Branch Road
STEWART
HOUSTON
Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
General Location in Tennessee
Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

TOBACCOPORT CAVE

Location – (N36.6458, W87.8825) Tobaccoport Cave is located in Stewart County approx. 0.45 miles northeast of Tobaccoport, near Shelby Creek Road. Elevation is 445 feet (Barr, 1961).

Description – According to Barr (1961): "Much saltpeter mining appears to have been done in this cave. The entrance is 20 feet wide and 8 feet high and slants downward at an angle of 30^{o} for 50 feet. The main chamber of the cave extends northeastward from the mouth and is 100 feet wide and 600 feet long. The floor is comparatively dry. Slab breakdown occupies much of the floor space, but where this is absent the room is 20 feet high. Toward the back of the cave is a pool of water and the remains of an old boat which was constructed to float people across this pool."

The cave is well known locally, and the following account is published on the web:

> "This early settlement [Tobaccoport] was important to the tobacco industry, as tobacco crops were loaded on boats here for shipment to Clarksville tobacco markets via the Cumberland River… It was a thriving community during the 1800's. Tobaccoport Cave abounds with legends, one of which being that a treasure taken from a ship on the Cumberland River is hidden there." (Excerpted from http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnstewar/communit.htm)

Even now the current landowner talks about finding gold in the cave, though this may not be a new fancy (Garland, 2005). According to a 1991 observation, electric lights were found strung along one side of the cave inside the entrance and a considerable amount of trash and graffiti were present- indicating that the cave receives rather heavy visitation by the public or its owners (Biotics Data System, 2005).

To counter this level of trespass and disturbance a primitive cave gate was installed in 1993. That gate was replaced by TNC in 1998 and subsequently modified to a more bat-friendly design in 2000. TNC placed a photosensitive visitation logger in the cave in 2004 (Garland, 2005).

Significance – Site importance high (B3) – Tobaccoport Cave is home to a significant summer maternity roost for the state and federally endangered gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*). It also provides a winter hibernaculum for this species and also for the likewise endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*).

Element ID	Subnational Scientific Name	Subnational Common Name	Global Rank	Subnational Rank
7800	Myotis sodalis	Indiana Bat	G2	S1
7799	Myotis grisescens	Gray Bat	G3	S2

The gray bat population was estimated at 16,500 during summer and 170 during winter of 2002 (Harvey & Britzke, 2002). The wintertime Indiana bat population was estimated at 310 at this location in 2002 (Harvey & Britzke, 2002). Garland (2005) noted that 99 gray bats and 139 Indiana bats were tallied in February 2004. A similar count was reported in 1999 (Biotics Data System, 2005).

In addition to these species, the cave also is home to at least three other bat species (little brown bat, eastern pipistrelle, and big brown bat).

Strategy – The primary concern for the conservation of the two known rare bats is uncontrolled access. Disturbance of these bats during roosting periods can significantly reduce colony size of both winter and summer populations. Although the modified gate is believed to be acceptable for both species, it does represent a compromise between bat access and human exclusion. Though a great deterrent, humans can still pass through this gate without deliberately damaging the structure.

Immediate needs include continued monitoring of bat populations and trespassing, and the conduct of additional floral and faunal inventories in the vicinity of the cave.

TNC and the TWRA currently maintain a CMA with the landowner.

Land Protection Needs – 204 acres surrounding the cave at an estimated cost of $222,000.

Potential Partners –TNC, TWRA, TDEC-Division of Natural Heritage.

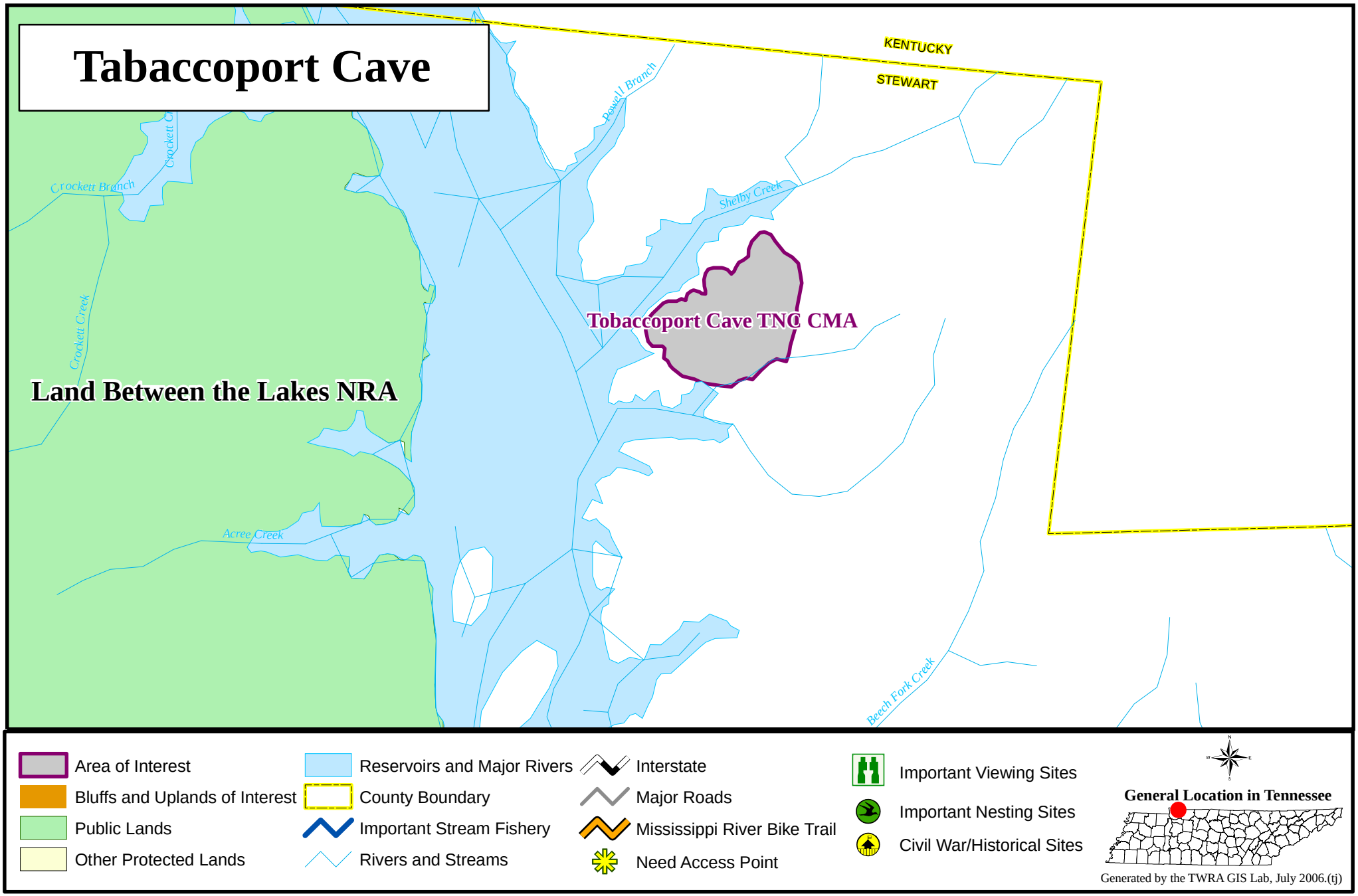
Reference –

Barr, Thomas C. Jr. 1961. Caves of Tennessee. 567 pp. Tennessee Department of Conservation, Div. of Geology, Bulletin 64.

Biotics Data System, Division of Natural Heritage, Nashville.

Garland, Heather, 2005. 5 December email to David Ian Withers concerning status of Tobaccoport Cave, Division of Natural Heritage, 2 pp.

Harvey, Michael J. and Eric R. Britzke. 2002. Distribution and status of endangered bats in Tennessee. Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, TN. 43 p. Final report to TWRA.


Tabaccoport Cave
KENTUCKY
STEWART
Powell Branch
Crockett Branch
Crockett Creek
Shelby Creek
Tobaccoport Cave TNC CMA
Land Between the Lakes NRA
Acree Creek
Beech Fork Creek
Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
General Location in Tennessee
Generated by the TWRA GIS Lab, July 2006.(tj)

WALKER BRANCH SNA

Location – (N35.1673, W88.2620) Walker Branch is located in Hardin County southwest of Savannah off of Pittsburg Landing Rd.

Description - The site design for Walker Branch SNA is 1,336 acres and includes the 225 acre Walker Branch Dragonfly and Damselfly Preserve. It is located in the West Tennessee Uplands, which is a subunit of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The site would include the immediate floodplain of the Tennessee River with its steep hills rising abruptly 225 feet and forming the adjacent uplands. The area is noted for its seeps that occur along the lower and mid slopes and drain into the many small spring feed sand and gravel bottomed creeks at the base of the hills. These seep-fed creeks flow in and out of the marshes and swamp forests.

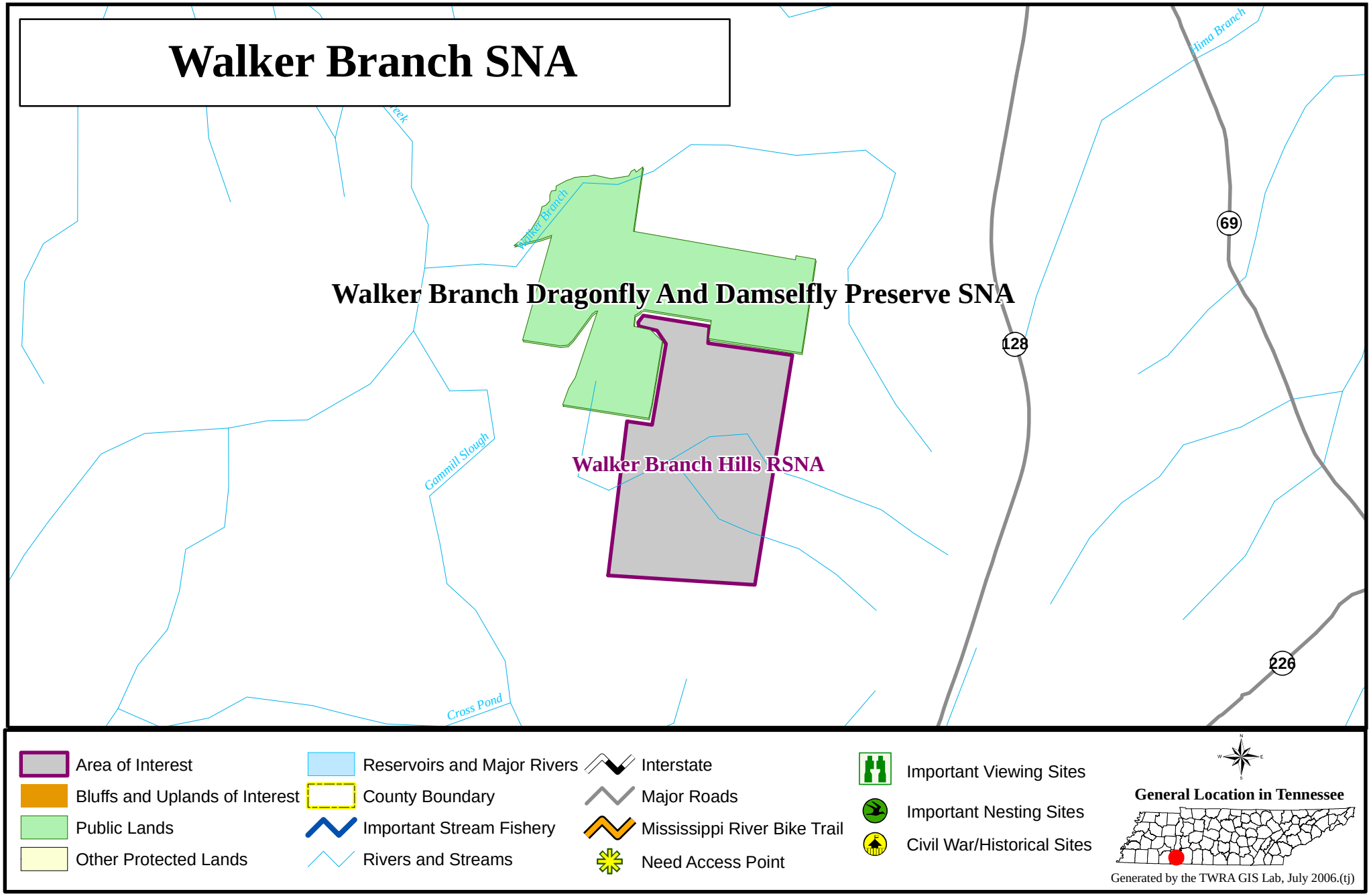
Significance - There is an example of an undisturbed bald cypress forest that emerges at the base of these hills grading into mature tupelo gum forest in the floodplain. A mesic forest comprised of northern red oak, American beech, tulip poplar, and white oak is found on lower to mid slopes. Southern red oak and short leaf pine are dominant species that occur on drier slopes and ridges. The upland seeps provide significant breeding habitat for dragonflies and damselflies. An astonishing 37 species of these taxa have been identified at Walker Branch SNA. There is a vast diversity of sedges, rushes, and ferns in this wet, lush natural area.

Strategy/Criteria – An increase in size of this protection area would help protect the ecological core area, provide substantial buffer, and expand the wetland area.

Land Protection Needs – 1,111 acres to 1,336 acres at an estimated cost of $1,796,500.

Potential Partners – TWRA and TDEC.

Walker Branch SNA



WHITE OAK CREEK WMA

Location – (N35.3307, W88.2936) White Oak Creek is located in Hardin County on the west side of the Tennessee River. The project area is bounded on the north and west by Hwy.69, on the east by the Tennessee River, and on the south by Marshall Road, Saltillo Road, and Old Cravens Road. The area is approximately seven miles long and four miles wide.

Description - Habitat types include bottomland hardwoods, wetlands, upland hardwoods, grasslands, and agricultural fields. The elevation ranges from 350 to 450 feet. This area contains a number of stream drainages including White Oak Creek, Middleton Creek, Hurricane Creek, Mud Creek, Flats Creek, Bingham Creek, Crooked Creek, Miles Creek, and Chalk Creek. Soils in this area consist of silt loam, silt clay loam, fine sandy loam, and hydric soils.

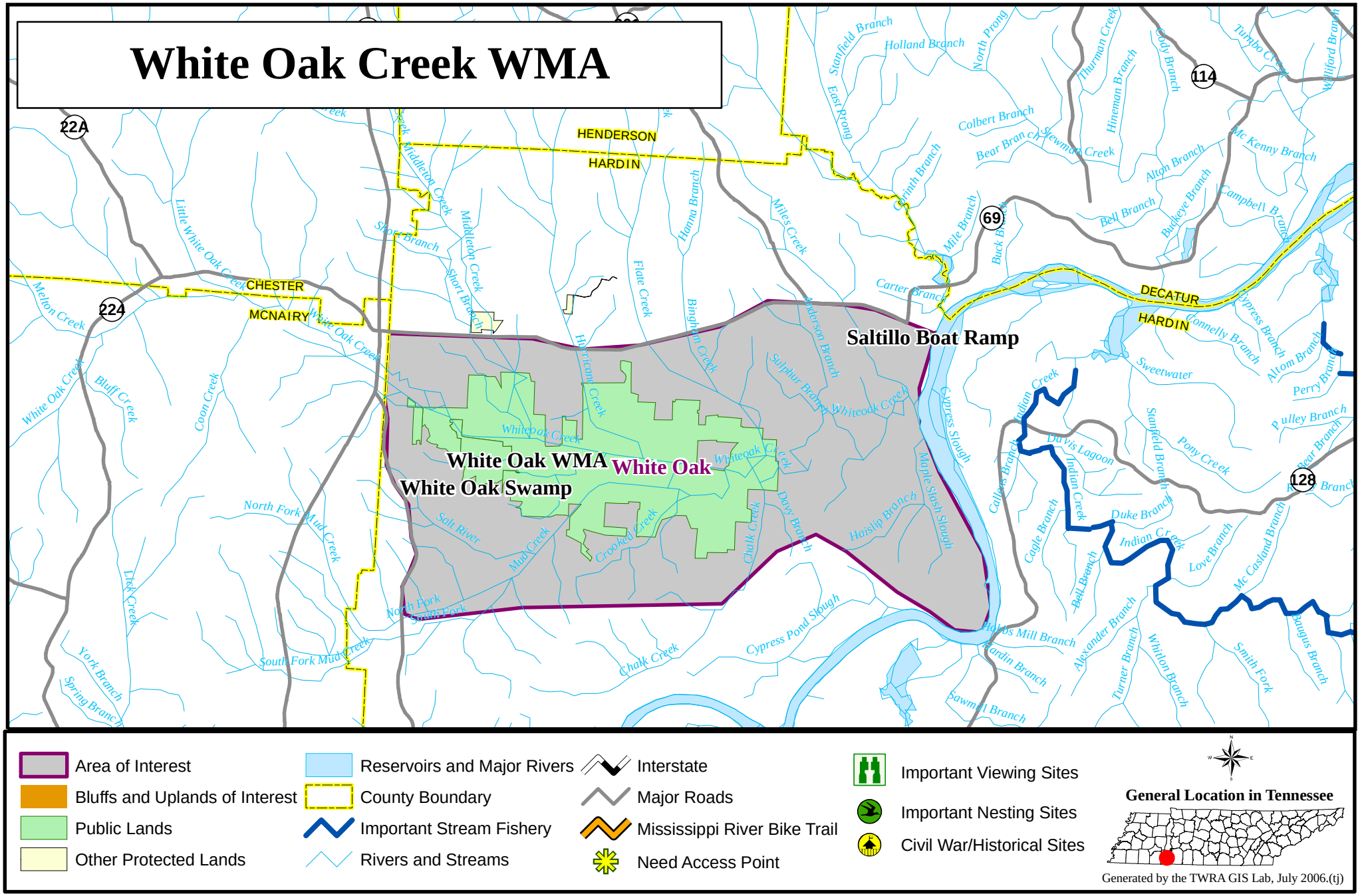
White Oak Creek drains approximately 190 square miles. This area is rich in diversity and was valuable hunting and fishing grounds for Native Americans. The entire area of interest encompasses approximately 20,000 acres that includes the currently state owned 7,000 acre White Oak WMA which was channelized for agricultural purposes several decades ago.

Significance - This area has numerous creeks that have a diversity of aquatic species. It contains a diversity of habitats including wetlands, bottomland hardwoods, grasslands and upland hardwoods. This entire area is very biodiverse having a species richness of over 160 species. This area has been indicated as an area of biological significance in the **"**West Tennessee Conservation Plan". The area supports excellent populations of both game and non-game species such as white-tailed deer, eastern wild turkey, spotted/largemouth bass, crappie, federally threatened bald eagle, state endangered rustic rock snail, and state threatened lark sparrow. Other rare species include the little blue heron, snowy egret, meadow jumping mouse, eastern woodrat, southeastern shrew, bird-voiced and barking treefrogs, and eastern slender glass lizard.

Strategy: The strategy for future acquisition(s) within the White Oak Creek drainage area is to acquire private inholdings and properties surrounding the area for watershed protection, access control, habitat and species restoration, and creation of a WMA/Wetland Area with minimal land management and excellent hunting/fishing opportunities. The Hooker's Bend area of interest offers an excellent opportunity to manage for waterfowl and shorebirds alike. With the acquisition of the 1,700 acre tract of land owned by TVA, an excellent waterfowl/shorebird management area could be established. The acquired 1,700 acres plus any adjoining property would provide a wildlife habitat corridor along White Oak Creek to manage forested, moist soil and cropland habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds. White Oak Creek would provide a source of water for flooding various habitat types. If necessary or desirable, water could be pumped from White Oak Creek to provide quality habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds and other wildlife. This is a long term management strategy (50-100 years) to acquire land east of the White Oak WMA and to restore channelized streams in and around the White Oak WMA. This will help protect a natural bottomland and upland habitat corridor that will benefit hundreds of species of wildlife.

Land Protection Needs - 12,000 acres at an estimated cost of $18,700,000.

Potential Partners – TWRA, UFWS, TDSEC, TVA, TNC, QU, and NWTF.


White Oak Creek WMA
HENDERSON
HARDIN
CHESTER
MCNAIRY
DECATUR
HARDIN
22A
224
69
114
128
Saltillo Boat Ramp
White Oak WMA
White Oak
White Oak Swamp
Area of Interest
Bluffs and Uplands of Interest
Public Lands
Other Protected Lands
Reservoirs and Major Rivers
County Boundary
Important Stream Fishery
Rivers and Streams
Interstate
Major Roads
Mississippi River Bike Trail
Need Access Point
Important Viewing Sites
Important Nesting Sites
Civil War/Historical Sites
General Location in Tennessee
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WILDCAT HOLLOW AND LACEFIELD FALLS REGISTERED SNA's

Location – (N35.2405, W88.0428) Wildcat Hollow and Lacefield Falls SNA's are located in Hardin County approximately 3 miles southeast of the community of Olive Hill on Shady Grove Rd. .

Wildcat Hollow SNA is a small, scenic hollow on the southwestern Highland Rim in Hardin County. This site is significant because it supports a population of the rare beaked trout lily (*Erythronium rostratum*). This spring flowering plant is currently known from only a few localities in Tennessee, none of which are protected.

Lacefield Falls SNA is a forested area with an upland oak-hickory forest community. A clear water stream, which traverses the area from northeast to southwest., has cut its way into the sandstone rock, forming steep slopes and bluffs. This is a 55-acre area which has an oak – hickory forest that supports a population of beaked trout lily (*Erythronium rostratum*).

Strategy/Criteria – These sites were registered as SNA's in 1987 and 1988, respectively. Both require site visits to determine their status.

Land Protection Needs – 100 acres (50 acres at each site) at an estimated cost of $120,000

Potential Partners – TDEC.

Wildcat Hollow & Lacefield Falls RSNA's